The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3317. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Another Cannonade of Sewall's Point.

The Object of the Demonstration on Thursday.

Official Report of Commodore Goldsborough.

The Measures Taken to Dispose of the Merrimac.

The Work of Gen. McClellan's Army.

Detailed Reports of the Battle of Williamsburgh.

OFFICIAL LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Fortress Monroe, Friday May 9.
via Baltimore, Saturday, May 10.

The *Merrimac* remained off the point all night. The *Monitor* went up this forenoon and fired a few shots into Sewall's Point.

The Rip Raps battery also opened briskly, a large number of the shots striking in the wood.

Many comparisons are drawn between the enterprise of the naval fleets here and at New-Orleans.

REPORT OF COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH.

U. S. Flagship Minnesota,
Hampton Roads, Va., May 9, 1862.

His Excellency the President of the United States:

Sir: Agreeably to a communication just received from Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, I have the honor to report that the instructions I gave yesterday to the officers commanding the several vessels detailed to open fire on Sewall's Point, were—that the object of the move was to ascertain the practicability of landing a body of troops thereabouts, and to reduce the works if it could be done; that the wooden vessels should attack the principal works in enfilade, and that the *Monitor*, to be accompanied by the *Stevens*, should go up as far as the works, and there operate in front. On the *Merrimac's* appearance outside of the works, the *Monitor* had orders to fall back into fair channel-way, and only to engage her seriously in such a position that this ship, together with the merchant vessels intended for the purpose, could run her down. If an opportunity presented itself, the other vessels were not to hesitate to run her down, and the *Baltimore*, an unarmed steamer of light draught, light speed, and with a curved bow, was kept in the direction of the *Monitor*, expressly to throw herself across the *Merrimac*, either forward or aft of her plated house, but the *Merrimac* did not engage the *Monitor*, nor did she place herself where she could have been assailed by our ram-vessels to any advantage, or where there was any prospect whatever of getting at her. My instructions were necessarily verbal, and, in giving them, I supposed that I was carrying out your wishes in substance, if not to the letter. The demonstration resulted in establishing the fact that the number of guns at the principal works on Sewall's Point has been essentially reduced, and is not greater than about seventeen, and that the number of men now stationed there is comparatively quite limited. The quarters connected with this work were set on fire by our shells, and no doubt seriously injured.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Commanding Naval Blockading Squadron.

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

Connected Account of the Engagement—Strength of the Rebel Position—Fort Magruder—The Forces Engaged on Each Side—Seventeen Pieces of Artillery Captured from the Rebels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Williamsburgh, Va., Wednesday, May 7, 1862.

Now that the smoke of the battle has somewhat cleared away, I am able to give you a more connected account of the engagement, on Monday, between our advance guard and a large force of rebels who opposed our entrance into this town. The position from which the rebels assailed our forces was an exceedingly strong one, being along the line of defences established by them just below Williamsburgh, last Spring, previous to their fortification of Yorktown and Warwick Creek. Near the centre of a broad plain, at the upper side of which stands Williamsburgh, and right across the turnpike road leading to the city, they erected a substantial bastion, large enough to accommodate six or seven thousand men, and commanding the place in every direction, so that a force approaching it from any point must be exposed to a raking fire for three-quarters of a mile or more. Well supplied with artillery, and defended with determination by a force of 5,000 men, this bastion would give a world of trouble to an army of five times that number. It was supported by five smaller flanking works of the same pattern, on the right, and two on the left, each of them having platforms for two guns, the large work being fitted for five guns.

The approach to the plain thus defended from the direction of Yorktown was by two roads; the one on the left, taken by Hooker's Division and its supports, being a straight path through the woods. That on the right, along which Hancock advanced, led over a brook or creek, which had been dammed at this point, where the road crossed it through a defile in such a way as to convert the defile into a deep pond, passed at the lower side by a narrow causeway, commanded by an earthwork looking down upon it at a height of fifty feet, and from a bold bluff on the further side. Over this causeway troops would be compelled to march four abreast for a distance of more than one-eighth of a mile, exposed to the fire of a fort above the reach of their artillery. For some reason, however, this position has never been occupied. Probably it was intended to mount artillery there, as the occasion demanded. The fact that this work, and the flanking works about Fort Magruder, were none of them occupied on Monday, shows plainly that the rebels had not proposed to make any decided stand against us here. Indeed, the command of the York River, secured to us by the evacuation of Yorktown, made their position at this point of the Peninsula untenable, as we could easily throw a force above them to take them in the rear.

The rebels had, in fact, pushed on several miles beyond Williamsburgh with their main body, before our advance approached on Sunday night, retaining a small force only at the forts in their rear. But, leaving everything behind them, our troops pushed on so rapidly after the rebels, struggling through the mud with their heavy wagons, that they found it absolutely necessary to hold us in check long enough to secure their retreat. Accordingly, on Monday morning, troops were hurried back to the support of their rear guard, occupying Fort Magruder. They continued to come in all through the day, supplying fresh troops to oppose our men. Commencing with a small force, each party continued to swell its numbers with reinforcements, until the rebels had finally fifteen or twenty thousand men on the ground, and we about the same number. The rebels had the advantage of hurrying their troops along more rapidly, so that some of our men were compelled to stand their ground for hours against a much superior force opposing them.

The contest was for the possession of the woods surrounding the plain in which stand the forts. Through these our troops advanced to the attack; Gen. Hancock's Brigade, of Gen. Smith's Division, Keyes' Corps, on the right, and a portion of Gen. Hooker's Division on the left. Here was the heaviest fighting. Gen. Hooker's Division suffered more severely than any other. They were in the advance of the army on the left, approaching on Sunday night to within four or five miles of Williamsburgh. By 4 o'clock on Monday morning, Gen. Grover, who led the advance, had his brigade in motion, and marched them into the woods on the left of the plain before Williamsburgh, whose fortifications I have described. Here two or three companies of the First Massachusetts, and two companies of the Second New-Hampshire, were sent forward as skirmishers; the remainder of the First Massachusetts being posted in the edge of the wood on the left, and eight companies of the Second New-Hampshire in a similar position on the right. The Eleventh Massachusetts and the Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania was then sent along the edge of the woods to the right, and at once briskly engaged the enemy, whom they drove to the protection of Fort Magruder.

An artillery fight then commenced, our troops occupying the enemy's rifle-pits, picking off their gunners and silencing their guns. The rebels then opened fire from the woods, at a considerable distance on the left, where they were hidden from sight, using their artillery to support an attempt to turn our left flank. The New-Jersey Brigade was sent to oppose this flanking force, and were soon furiously engaged. At this point was the main contest, the rebels making a desperate effort to turn our position. In the midst of the conflict the troops engaged fell short of ammunition, and reinforcements were sent for. The First Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, Seventieth New-York Volunteers, Col. Dwight, was sent forward with a portion of the Second New-Hampshire, to sustain the attack, now at its height, the enemy throwing a heavy column forward and pressing furiously on our men, and forcing them back for a time by weight of numbers.

Col. Dwight's regiment suffered more severely than any other, he being himself badly wounded in the head, and taken prisoner. Lieut.-Col. Farnum was also wounded in both knees, but not seriously. Six out of the ten captains in the regiment were killed, and the regiment very badly cut up. It is impossible, indeed, to ascertain their loss at present, stragglers from the regiment continuing to come in up to the present writing. Of the remaining regiments of the Excelsior Brigade, one was posted in front and the others held in reserve, all being more or less engaged before the close of the day.

Meanwhile Gen. Peck's brigade, the advance of Gen. Couch's division, arrived on the ground at 1 o'clock, having marched up from Lee's Mills, ten or twelve miles back, that morning, in the midst of a pouring rain, and through mud ankle deep. But Gen. Hooker being sore pressed, they were marched at once into the fight, taking a position on the right of Gen. Hooker, in the center of our position, where they were at once exposed to the full force of the enemy's fire. For two hours they held their position against great odds. Twice they were driven back, and twice they rallied again, and recovered their ground.

When the brigade first reached the ground the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania advanced to the front and delivered their fire and fell back, giving place to the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, which held their ground until the One Hundred and Second rallied, and the two maintained the position. The Fifty-fifth New-York, de Trobriand's Zouaves, came up on the left and then retired, while the Sixty-second New-York held the rebels in check, and the One Hundred and Second and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania delivered a cross-fire. The Fifty-fifth then formed a new line of battle and advanced to the support of the Sixty-second, and the Ninety-third Pennsylvania came up and opened fire on a battery commanding the road, until the rebels were finally driven back at all points.

Toward the close of the afternoon the Seventh Massachussetts and the Second Rhode Island came in and were held in reserve, but were not called into action, though coming under fire. The Second Rhode Island fully sustained its reputation even at Manassas, and both regiments would have done good service had the opportunity occurred. The Seventh Massachusetts marched coolly through a raking fire of grape and canister to reach their position, but fortunately lost none of their number.

Burney's Brigade and others of Kearney's forces reached the ground just at night. I have not learned what share they bore in the engagement. Gen. Palmer, of Gen. Casey's Division, with his brigade and two regiments of Gen. Kein's Brigade, arrived on the ground somewhat later, and assisted in holding it during the night.

These particulars relate entirely to what transpired on the left of our advance. A brisk fight was, at the time, going on at the right where Hancock's Brigade was especially engaged. The contest was much less fierce here—the rebels devoting their main strength to a contest for the woods held by Gen. Hooker, which, I since learn, they swore to take if it cost 20,000 men. But Gen. Hooker was of different mind, and determinedly maintained his ground against a superior force until reinforcements arrived to enable him to make good his position. He was everywhere active, having two horses shot under him during the day. His Adjutant, Capt. Dickson, was wounded, but not seriously.

The desperation of the fight is shown by the fact that the woods in which the troops fought was lost and won four times. One of Hooker's batteries was carried by the rebels with a bold dash, but a cross-fire from Peck's troops compelled them to retire before they could drag it away with them, and they sought shelter in their rifle-pits.

The troops opposed to us were the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth South Carolina regiments, Gen. Anderson's Brigade; the Second, Third, Seventh and Eighth, Kershaw's Brigade; the First, Seventh, Eleventh and Seventeenth Virginia, Hill's Brigade; the Fourteenth Louisiana, the Fourteenth Alabama, and probably the whole of Wilcox's Brigade; the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Alabama; the Twenty-fourth Virginia; the Second Florida; the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Louisiana, and the Nineteenth Mississippi. The last three regiments were badly cut up. The Nineteenth Mississippi is said to have been 1,500 strong. A portion of these forces formed the division of Gen. Longstreet. Gen. Earley and Gen. Raines were also in command, and, it is said, Johnston himself. A portion of Latham's Battery, celebrated at Manassas, was also in the engagement.

I enumerate above twenty-six regiments, whom I learn were in the fight, from the statements of the rebel prisoners in our hands. It is not probable that this covers their entire force, which was very heavy, for a rear guard, and certainly well handled. Some of the most reliable of the Southern troops were engaged, and the large proportion from South Carolina and Alabama will be noted, fifteen out of the twenty-six regiments being from these two States.

The rebels lost heavily; Gen. Raines being reported killed, though this is uncertain, and Gen. Earley wounded. Colonels Ward, of the Second Florida, and Mott, of the Nineteenth Mississippi, were killed, and Col. Woodard, of the Tenth Alabama, is missing. Among the regiments suffering the most severely was the Twenty-fourth Virginia, nearly every officer of which was either killed or wounded.

During the night of Monday the rebels beat a retreat, and with the dawn of Tuesday morning the rear of their line was discovered passing over the plain into Williamsburgh beyond, and so continuing their retreat toward Richmond, leaving the town for our occupation. Gen. Jameson was at once appointed Military Governor of the place by Gen. McClellan, and proceeded to occupy it with his brigade, who were marched up the high street of the ancient village to the good old tune of "Yankee Doodle." As they entered the town at one end the rear guard of the rebel cavalry were disappearing at the other. A squadron of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a brigade of infantry and company of artillery, were at once sent in pursuit. The latter did not get far beyond the town, on account of the impassable nature of the roads. The cavalry continued in pursuit for some four or five miles, picking up twenty or thirty prisoners, and securing four pieces of artillery—two 32-pounders, one 12-pounder, and one carronade, besides a number of other pieces of artillery, amounting to seventeen in all. They were but half an hour behind the last of the rebel cavalry, but being in small force, were unable to push on.

All along the way were the usual evidences of a hasty retreat; blankets, knapsacks and muskets strewing the wayside, and in one place two poor fellows who had been wounded, were left in a wagon to care for themselves. They piteously entreated that they be sent for, which was promised.

In Williamsburgh, the churches, the University buildings, and other public buildings, as well as many private dwellings, were found filled with wounded, left behind the rebels in their hasty exodus. In fact, there was scarcely a house in town that did not have at least one. Here and there among them was one of our wounded men, who had fallen into the rebels' hands and been left behind with the rest. I found two left in this way in the open plain below Williamsburgh, where they had been exposed to a chilling rain through the night, with no covering but a blanket. With this exception they had been treated with kindness, their wants being supplied so far as possible while they continued in the enemy's hands. In addition to the wounded found in Williamsburgh, a large number were found scattered in different places outside the village. The whole number coming into our hands cannot be less than one thousand, Gen. Peck stating to me that six hundred were found in one spot.

The rebels have the grace to send in some of their surgeons, with a flag of truce, so that our doctors were relieved of a portion of the labor of caring for them. The ladies of the town were also present with their attentions, and the rector of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Mr. Ambler, did credit to his cloth by remaining at his post, visiting those who were wounded and in prison.

The rebels did not undertake to bury any of their dead, and the battle-field presented a ghastly spectacle on the following morning, as the sun rose on these scores of dead faces upturned to Heaven, as if pleading for a Christian interment. No prayers could be said over them, and they were hastily gathered together, in trenches, and covered with the sod. When I visited the scene of the encounter, early this (Tuesday) morning, our men were busy at this work, and the traces of the fight of the day previous were still fresh before me. Here was one poor fellow with a minié ball through his breast, and there another horribly torn with a flying bit of shell; now singly, and then in groups, I came upon them as they lay upon the wet sod of the wheat-field about Fort Magruder. There was almost a fascination in the ghastly sight, as the sense grew blunted to it, and the bruised and torn frames of flesh ceased to remind you too closely of the men that once dwelt there.

Here and there was a dead horse, too, and the plain was strewn in all directions with overcoats and knapsacks, blankets and bed-quilts, caps and shoes, left behind in the eagerness to press forward. In one of the redoubts I found two wounded rebels, who had been left by their comrades, and attended to where they lay by our surgeons, until they could be removed. They seemed cheerful, and lay quietly reading a couple of New-York newspapers, which had been handed to them, doubtless with the kindly purpose of cheering them with reports of Southern victories.

The scene in the woods, where the severest struggle occurred, was even more horrible, the dead and wounded on both sides lying together in heaps, marking the localities of the fiercest contests. It will be days before the bodies of all the slain can be searched out and buried. Our own have been gathered to-day as rapidly as possible, and the rebels will be taken care of speedily. A message was sent by flag of truce, offering them an opportunity to return and take care of their slain, but the brutal answer came back, that if we wanted them buried more than they did, we might do it ourselves. It was such an answer as might have been expected from the men who placed torpedoes in our road; and the barbarism exhibited in this, appears also in the indifference with which the Confederate Generals have turned their backs upon those who could no longer be of service to them.

Beside the wounded rebels left upon our hands, we have secured a large number of prisoners, approaching one thousand in number, as near as can be estimated. Some of them were found concealing themselves in closets and corners in Williamsburgh, and our troops have been unearthing them at intervals during the day. A number have also came voluntary forward and given themselves up, glad to get so easily out of what they begin to consider a bad scrape. Among these is an Irishman, who, after pocketing $600, paid for serving as a substitute, thus cancels his bargain. But with these and other evidences of faint-heartedness, there is still many as determined as one rebel soldier, who declared that the South would never submit until there was a bayonet at every door and a guard in every house.

The rebels are clearly determined to dispute our passage to Richmond, and all accounts agree that the river Chickahominy is to be their line of defence. They have no works of consequence this side of that, and, in fact, no line which will enable them to present a front to an advance from West Point, as well as to our approach up the Peninsula. They declare that Richmond shall never be taken so long as there is an old woman left to fight in its defence; but so it was at New-Orleans, at Port Royal, and in North Carolina, and other points now quietly held by our forces.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Williamsburgh, Va., Wednesday, May 8, 1862.

The battle of the 6th inst. is proven to have been upon a much larger scale than was at first supposed, and the number of the killed and wounded on both sides exceeds considerably the figures given at the close of the engagement. The most severe fighting occurred on our left, at which point we sustained our heaviest losses.

The battle was opened at 7 o'clock A. M., by the First Massachusetts and Second New-Hampshire Regiments, under command of Gen. Hooker, who took a position behind a field strewn with fallen timber, at the right of a road leading from Warwick and joining the main road at a point within a mile of Williamsburgh. At the junction of these two roads was situated the principal rebel fort, called Fort Magruder, in the rear of which were located several barracks. Two batteries—Weber's United States and Bramhall's New-York—formed in position in front of the regiments. With this small force on our side the battle was commenced. The batteries directed their fire at first upon Fort Magruder, and as the engagement progressed, were obliged to respond to a fire received from a breastwork at the left of the main fort. At 8 o'clock the Eleventh Massachusetts and Twenty sixth Pennsylvania regiments came up, and were ordered by Gen. Hooker to deploy through the woods, in the rear of the other regiments, in order to open communication with Gen. Sumner, who was stationed on the main road. At the same time the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth New-Jersey regiments were sent to the left of the road, and formed in position on a line with the troops on the other side. Our batteries opened a rapid fire on the fort, which was responded to promptly by the rebels. The rebels also threw shell and grape-shot into the woods, where our forces were drawn up in line, making the position an exceedingly difficult one to hold.

At 10 A. M. the Seventieth, Seventy-second, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth New-York, also under command of Gen. Hooker, came up and passed over to the left of the New-Jersey Brigade. Meantime, three regiments of the rebels came out of the fort and made a charge on the batteries, but this movement was counteracted by a similar one made by the First Massachusetts and Second New-Hampshire, and the rebels were compelled to retire to their fort. They soon reappeared, however, with increased numbers, and made a charge upon our whole front, but our troops advanced and met the charge with great courage, and for a while seemed to have gained the advantage. The rebels observing the critical position of their advanced force, sent out reinforcements from the fort who, coöperating with the troops already there, succeeded in forcing our men back to the woods. Our men rallied again, however, and poured a tremendous volley into the rebel ranks, causing their men to fall by dozens. The enemy returned the fire with vigor, but could not withstand the impetuosity of our bayonet charge, and fell back again to his lines. A third time the rebels came up to contest the ground, and a third time our men advanced to repel them. Our men, by this time, had become quite fatigued, and not a little disheartened by not receiving reinforcements. Gen. Hooker had sent to Gen. Sumner for more men, but they did not make their appearance until afternoon. The fight was now in the balance, and the two forces were alternately driven back. At last the rebels, by sending out fresh troops, were enabled to hold the ground, and our men retired with a heavy loss. The enemy emboldened by this apparent victory, attempted to make a flank movement on the left. They now held possession, and occupied rifle pits which we found deserted in the morning, and from which they kept up a destructive fire on our men. 8,000 rebels were seen to leave the forts and pass along the woods to our left. At this time all the force we had to oppose them was the regiment above named. In this critical juncture Capt. Smith, of the Fourth New-York Artillery, came up with his pieces and formed in battery in the middle of the road, and immediately commenced a raking fire upon the enemy's front, causing him to falter, and giving our own men time to recover somewhat from the confusion which the enemy's fire had occasioned. Weber's and Bramhall's batteries had been abandoned on account of the utter impossibility to get them off the field. The horses were shot, and the wheels were sunk in a deep mire. The rebels found it equally difficult to get them over to their side, and did not succeed in taking but four pieces to their lines. While tugging to get the others away, Smith's Battery gave them a charge of canister, causing them to retreat in a hasty manner. Soon after Gen. Keyes, who had been making strenuous efforts all the morning to get his troops formed, sent Gen. Peck, with his brigade, to the assistance of Gen. Hooker, Gen. Peck taking a position on the right of the road. Gen. Kearney also arrived, with Berry's Brigade, and took a position at the extreme left in order to prevent flanking by the enemy. Before arriving on the ground Gen. Berry ordered his men to lay aside their knapsacks and all other cumbersome articles, that their progress to the field might not be in the least impeded. The Third Michigan was ordered to the left as a support, while Gen. Berry moved forward with the remaining regiments, arriving on the ground at about 2½ P. M. The Fifth Michigan, Col. Terry, proceeded to the left of the road in front of fallen timber and the rifle pits, while the Thirty-seventh New-York, Col. Hayman, went still further to the left. The Second Michigan occupied a position on the right of the road. As soon as these arrangements were completed, an order was given for the troops under Gen Berry to advance and charge upon the enemy, which they did in a splendid manner, driving the enemy entirely out of the timber. At this charge the enemy lost 63 men killed. The enemy being posted in the rifle-pits caused our troops much annoyance. The Fifth Michigan, however, soon compelled them to retreat, although in so doing it lost a great many of its men.

Of course, the enemy had the advantage of being protected, while our men were obliged to expose themselves in bold relief. Our bullets could not penetrate the earth-works around the rifle-pits, and the only way to drive the enemy out, was to make a bayonet charge. This charge was made in a splendid manner by the Fifth Michigan in front, and the Thirty-seventh New-York at the left, the men pushing up to the pits near enough to bayonet the riflemen behind them. By this charge considerable loss was occasioned on both sides.

The enemy made frequent attempts to turn our left, and were as often repulsed. Col. Terry was slightly wounded by a stray shot in the early part of the engagement, but this did not deter him from leading his regiment forward.

Gen. Peck, who occupied a central position, that is a position between our right and left wings, deserves great credit for his coolness and courage. At one time his men had the fire of three different forts directed upon them, but they stood up unflinchingly and maintained their position, and finally compelled a body of infantry, which came out to meet them, to precipitately retire.

The Fifth Wisconsin, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, Thirty-third New-York and Sixth and Seventh Maine, under command of Gen. Hancock, formed our force on the right wing, until about 5 P. M., when it was increased by the arrival of Gen. Casey's Brigade. The brilliant charge made by Gen. Hancock's command, whereby the rebels lost 100 killed and 200 wounded, besides about 150 taken as prisoners, has been fully recorded in your columns.

It is estimated that the enemy lost, during the engagement, 500 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 500 taken prisoners. Among the killed are two Brigadier-Generals, besides several line officers.

Our loss is severe, and may possibly equal that of the enemy. A large number of our line officers were killed and wounded, and 200 of the Excelsior Brigade were taken prisoners.

During yesterday and to-day our ambulances have been constantly employed in bringing the wounded from the woods and fields to the hospitals in the village. The wounded thus conveyed are mostly of the enemy. The rebels did not stop to bury their dead or care for their wounded, and during the whole of Monday night the battle-field was covered with their dead, dying and suffering. This state of things was rendered doubly severe in consequence of the rain which had been falling in torrents since morning, and which continued to fall during the night. The soil was soft and clayey, and in many instances the men lay half buried from view.

Although during the day the rebels from one of their forts hoisted a flag of truce and fired a volley into our men who were approaching it, we forgot the dastard and cowardly act when attending to the wants of their wounded.

The William and Mary College, the Episcopal Church, Court-house, and several other buildings are used for the wounded soldiers. When the rebels fled the town they left their wounded in barns and along the streets. The men were subsequently taken into the buildings where they now lie by our own soldiers. Seventeen Surgeons come in yesterday under a flag of truce.

This morning a troop of cavalry and two batteries advanced six miles from here. Gen. Kinnes' Brigade went out at about 11 o'clock. The position of the enemy was discovered, but no battle ensued. At about dark another body of cavalry and another battery went out to the same place to support the force already there. Nothing of importance transpired during the night.

WHIT.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

ESTIMATES OF THE LOSS—THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Camp Beyond Williamsburgh, Va.,
Thursday, May 8, 1862.

A battle has been fought with the enemy's rear guard just outside of Williamsburgh, where light earthworks had been erected, beside other intrenchments. The Commanding General sets down the loss on either side to be about two thousand killed, wounded and missing—*one-third killed* outright. Yesterday and day before, we have been busily engaged in burying the dead and hunting up the wounded. Gen. Hooker's Division has suffered the most—having held certain ground for five hours in front of a heavy abbatis—when Gen. Peck's Brigade came to his support, and Gen. Hancock charged the enemy, putting him to flight. Bayonet wounds are plenty—the rebels having stood firm until a charge was made, when they fled in the utmost confusion. Our cavalry and horse artillery are still in pursuit, but the roads are terrible, which impedes their progress much.

Gen. Franklin's Division has arrived at West Point, and is reported to be engaged with the enemy. We may yet cut off his retreat.

I should judge there were about twenty thousand of our men engaged in the battle on the 5th, and about the same number of rebels.

Yesterday five hundred head of beef cattle were distributed to the different brigades on the battle-field, having been driven from Fortress Monroe. Col. Clarke, Chief Commissary, and Capt. Buchanan, Assistant Commissary, both of Gen. McClellan's Staff, are indefatigable in their exertions to keep the army well supplied with fresh beef. Our stores are now ascending the river, under charge of Capts. Bell and Porter. No doubt the dépôt will be at West Point.

Headquarters move to-day. The Commanding General is in the best of spirits, and everything goes on well.

No more accidents than those already related have happened from the bursting of torpedoes, although there are many yet to be seen in places.

SIONARA.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Baltimore, Saturday, May 10.

The steamer *Commodore*, from Yorktown, is now in the harbor, with between 600 and 700 sick and wounded soldiers, who will go into the hospitals here.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded at the Williamsburgh battle:

FIFTH EXCELSIOR REGIMENT—COL. CURTIS COMMANDING.

Sergt. John Dutton, killed,
W. Spritt, killed,
John S. Verner, wounded,
S. McFarland, wounded,
Lewis Elmuck, wounded,
Sergt. B. Jordan, killed,
W. Pollock, killed,
Henry Phillipins, killed,
Charles Emery, killed,
James Dougherty, killed.
2d Lt. Purdy, wounded.
1st Sergt. F. M. Brown, wounded.
Corp. J. Towers, wounded.
Thos. Trainer, wounded.
Corporal James Hockliff, killed.
James Bruce, killed.
Jacob Suynam, killed.
Isaac E. Milligan, killed.
Fras. T. Stevens, killed.
Sergt. H. Du Bois, killed.
Matt. Ferns, wounded.
A. E. Inoyn, wounded.
A. W. Smith, wounded.
F. Cameron, killed.
Jas. G. Smith, wounded.
J. W. Baker, wounded.
J. V. Littlefield, wounded.
W. Laughlin, wounded.
S. Melville, killed.
Thos. McRady, killed.
Jas. P. Smith, killed.
Thos. Crooker, killed.
Albert Reed, killed.
Martin Nix, killed.
Capt. Geo. H. Quarterman, slightly wounded.
Thos. Ferris, wounded.
Peter Sullivan, wounded.
John Alligar, wounded.
Caleb March, killed.
T. W. Ryan, killed.
Chas. Rhinefeldt, killed.
John Shoemaker, killed.
Abner Space, killed.
Sergt. P. A. Ryder, killed.
Corpl. J. R. Burns, killed.
George Dwyer, killed.
Corp. C. Linn, wounded,
Fred. Schroeder, wounded,
Charles Chrundies, killed,
Corp. Lidriff, wounded,
Wm. Schmidt, wounded,
James Ronsell, wounded,
Pat. Kennedy, killed,
John Dyer, killed,
P. H. McGuiley, killed,
Morris Hagan, wounded.
John G. Keech, wounded.
Albert Bird, wounded.
2d Lt. De Sonche, wounded.
Sergt. J. Harman, killed.
F. J. McDonald, killed.
Wm. H. Hart, killed.
Corp. I. Bell, wounded.
H. Rusking, killed.
Sergt. J. Richardson, killed.
Isaac C. Bailey, killed.
Oliv. D. Sudden, wounded.
W. H. Fleming, wounded.
Wm. Bostwick, wounded.
Jas. Gormley, wounded.
Thos. Rooney, wounded.
Wm. Baker, wounded.
E. McLevy, wounded.
D. Williams, wounded.
E. Lewis, wounded.
Geo. Cadmus, wounded.
Sam. Cady, wounded.
B. De Groot, wounded.
W. F. Young, wounded.
O. Hiscock, wounded.
W. G. Vilas, wounded.
E. R. Pierson, wounded.
J. H. Hodges, Jr., killed.
Sgt. J. V. Smith, killed.
J. S. Daugler, killed.
W. McGlom, killed.
Robt. Youmans, killed.
Joseph Jefferson, killed.
Daniel Zindle, killed.
Edward Maginnis, killed.
D. McGovern, killed.
John Odell, killed.
Wm. Shaw, killed.
Henry Lainard, killed.

FIRST REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

Col. Dwight, severely wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Farnum, severely wounded.

Killed.

Second Lieut. Wm. H. Kilburn.
Sergeant John E. N. Houten.
Sergeant Robert Harvey.
Corporal Joseph Winters.
Corporal Charles Gankle.
Corporal Chas. Ryerson.
John Whitford,
Fred. Cain,
Victor Gastner,
Thomas Hallowell,
J. Bergen,
David Hallowell,
T. Bruen,
Jacob Nees,
Sergeant Aug. Cook,
Henry Beekman,
Joseph Frith,
Henry Ulleweiller,
Michael McPaigne,
James McGee,
Michael Kirk,
Aulon Springler,
John Tracy,
Wm. Howard,
Orwin C. Knapp,
John Davy,
Matthew McCann,
W. A. Wicker,
John Riley,
Simon M. Renoe,
Capt. John Mitchell,
Sergeant Edward Burley,
Jona Hilton,
Henry Kissick,
Michael Ryan,
Michael O'Connell,
Lieut. Frank H. Nelson,
E. S. Belknap,
James Bragg,
J. C. Wright,
Ed. Kennedy,
Charles H. Fuller,
W. C. Strickles,
Capt. Jacob Bruner,
Lieut. W. Miller,
Sergeant W. P. Finley,
Corporal D. C. W. Young,
J. C. Earl,
Fred. Rail,
John E. Dearing,
Jesse Gelpenger,
Capt. H. R. D. Reilley,
Corporal W. R. Mills,
Corporal John Beck,
Alpheus Lambert,
James Dunning,
M. F. Knapp,
S. Leonard,
Henry Smith,
Capt. W. H. Bugbee,
Second Lieut. Henrick Haynor,
Sergeant J. W. Wooster,
Sergeant John O'Leary,
Corporal Alfred O. Parkes,
Patrick Murphy,
Thomas Harrington,
Charles Durgen,
Francis Tone,
Peter Donohue,
John McMullen,
Joseph Walker,
Corporal Henry Brale,
Corporal E. F. Moore,
Wm. Cooke,
Alfred Barnum,
James McMann,
Byron Walworth.

Wounded.

First Lieut. B. W. Hoxie,
Ord'y Sergt. A. Belcher,
Corporal J. Hervey,
P. L. Afforvitel,
J. Rowan,
A. Dolan,
J. Davenport,
D. Clarke,
R. Howard,
J. C. Teffeny,
J. Westervelt,
Capt. Daniel Mahen,
Capt. Comerford,
Thomas Mifard,
John Clarke,
James Fountain,
Peter Shelton,
Christian Right,
August Frost,
First Lieut. Philip Miles,
Corporal D. B. Price,
Act. Lieut. S. W. Howe,
James Sullivan,
Wm. McFarland,
Joseph Mela,
P. C. Flick,
Dennis Falvey,
George W. Meade,
John Belden,
Philip Callahan,
James Calfield,
Joseph Johnson,
Wm. Wakefield,
Corporal J. Conkley,
J. H. Garrahard,
J. Kitchell,
J. M. Pouse,
Capt. J. McCarnby,
Sergeant John Sheridan,
John Bouelph,
C. L. Hilliard,
S. M. Lewis,
Thos. Murphy,
John Quinn,
J. G. Rosencratz,
Geo. Warren,
James Haley,
Tim. Rierdon,
Jere. E. Cochran,
John Loftus,
Daniel Mullane,
Corporal Jno. Franklin,
James Hyland,
George Hebard,
Alex. White,
Martin Rigby,
A. C. Strickler,
Wm. Law,
Charles Ebling,
John McCarty,
Lieut. Jas. F. Dennerton,
Corporal S. Crall,
T. S. anless,
James Cathcart,
John Campbell,
Thomas Dardis,
J. Montgomery,
D. M. Russell,
Jacob Kinzie,
Wm. Webber,
Wm. Russell,
Rudolph Frank,
Lieut. G. P. Stevens,
Sergeant Jos. W. Craw,
Sergeant H. B. Myers,
Corporal Alex. Harrison,
Chas. S. Cockell,
Corpl. Wilson L. Derarne,
Wm. H. Price,
Wm. Constable,
Samuel Garven,
Robt. McKinzbry,
Hiram Saxton,
Elan Branch,
Ira Putnam,
Mark Worthington,
Dexter D. Patrick,
Averill J. Rouney,
John M. Smith,
Anthony Emerling,
Moses Manee,
Fred. Hatfield,
Lieut. Geo. Robinson,
Sergeant J. Stevenson,
Corpl. W. H. Wilkinson,
Thomas Allen,
Chas. Glassier,
John Hammett,
David Hitchcock,
Wm. Larier,
John Pangborn,
J. Clegg,
Peter Irvine,
J. Markham,
J. Lesler,
1st Lieut. C. E. Dodge,
Corporal James Lowe,
N. E. Fountain,
Thos. Larkin,
Robt. Marmea,
D. H. Mead,
Thos. Ross,
Wm Sergeant,
Sergeant John Currie,
A. F. McHaney,
Thos. Haloran,
Wm. McKean,
Patrick Murray,
Sergeant Alex. Theis,
James Sweeney,
N. Rainbow,
John Buck,
Morgan Sutton,
James Spahr,
Robt. McClelland,
F. H. Smith,
Thomas Evans,
James Feller,
Lieut. Henry Ellesson,
Sergeant Saml. Kelly,
Tim. Sullivan,
George Smith,
Eugene McCarthy,
Aug. Walker,
Benj. Turner,
Chas. Burgess.

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Further Particulars From Our Correspondents.

Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

Additional Reports to the Navy Department.

Comments of the New-Orleans Press on the Capture.

A MESSAGE FROM MAYOR MONROE.

The Business Prospects of the City.

Quarantine Station, Below New-Orleans,
Sunday, April 27, 1862.

Our ships have been pretty well riddled, and we have had both killed and wounded on board all of them, but, thank God, much fewer than we had reason to anticipate.

The following order was observed in the attack, the squadron being divided into two divisions:

The Second Division, commanded by Capt. T. Bailey, advanced first, viz:

Gunboat *Cayuga*, Lieut. Commanding Harrison.
United States steamship *Pensacola*, Capt. H. W. Morris.
United States steamship *Mississippi*, Commander M. Smith.
United States steamship *Oneida*, Commander S. P. Lee.
United States steamer *Varuna*, Commander C. S. Boggs.

At 2½ o'clock they got under weigh, and by 3½ o'clock they were within the range of Fort Jackson. After firing in several broadsides, they continued onward, to engage Fort St. Philip, at short range, on the right bank of the river, while the First Division, consisting of the following ships, came up in gallant style, to continue the engagement with Fort Jackson:

Flagship *Hartford*, Flag-Officer Farragut.
U. S. steamer *Brooklyn*, Capt. Craven.
U. S. steamer *Richmond*, Commander Alden.
U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, Commander DeCamp.
Gunboat *Sciota*, Lieut.-Commanding Donaldson.
Gunboat *Wissahicon*, Lieut.-Commanding A. Smith.
Gunboat *Kineo*, Lieut.-Commanding Ransom.
Gunboat *Katahdin*, Lieut.-Commanding Preble.
Gunboat *Kennebeck*,* Lieut.-Commanding Russell.
Gunboat *Winona*,* Lieut.-Commanding Crosby.
Gunboat *Itasca*,* Lieut.-Commanding Colwell.
*These did not succeed in passing the forts.

As soon as the squadron passed the forts, we fell in with the enemy's fleet, which we engaged, and soon destroyed nearly all their vessels, which were either sunk or set fire to and abandoned. The U. S. steamer *Mississippi* had the honor of capturing the celebrated ram *Manassas*, which gave such a fright to our squadron in August last. She had already given the *Mississippi* a poke in the ribs, and had injured several of our ships, when Capt. Smith signalized the flagship for permission to give chase, which being granted he approached her in gallant style, and ran her ashore, where she was captured and destroyed.

Proceeding on our way up the river we arrived at the Quarantine Station, where we captured a body of 500 men, who laid down their arms; a regiment of rebel troops also surrendered to Capt. Bailey on the opposite side of the river.

In an hour we were under way again, steaming along with the Stars and Stripes floating from our mast-heads. Many of the houses displayed white flags as we passed, and some of the inhabitants waved their handkerchiefs at us.

At sundown we came to anchor a few miles below the celebrated "English Turn," and remained all night to bury our dead. At 5 A. M. on the 25th we got under weigh, again ascending the river in line. The appearance of the country had been gradually changing its character as we proceeded on our way. On each side of the river there were fine sugar plantations, with gangs of negroes peacefully working in the fields, and beautiful mansions, surrounded with trees and orange groves, in full bloom. Everything looked so calm and peaceful that we almost imagined there would be no more resistance, but as we approached the city round Slaughter-House Point, the boom of the cannon put an end to these fancies.

A brisk fire was opened on us from each side of the river, but our march was onward, and engaging each battery in turn, at short range, we silenced them all in less than thirty minutes, and came to anchor at noon in front of the city. Before our arrival the Vigilance Committee had fired all the steamers and cotton-ships lying along the levee, and the clouds of black smoke that enveloped the fleet and the city gave a grand but fearful aspect to the scene. More than fifty fine ships and steamers were destroyed, and the loss of property must have amounted to several millions of dollars. A kind Providence appeared to lead us throughout the whole contest, and even at this last moment the windows of Heaven were opened, sending down a copious rain, which tended greatly to limit the extent of the conflagration.

Monday, April 28.

Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip surrendered to Commander D. Porter at 12 o'clock M. The conditions were: Arms and all public property to be surrendered, and officers and men to be placed on parole not to take up arms again during the war, unless regularly exchanged. I have just returned from a visit to the forts, and the rebel troops are evacuating.

Gen. Duncan, commanding the coast defences; Col. Higgins, commanding Fort Jackson; Commodore Mitchell, and many other officers, were taked prisoners.

Commander McIntosh was killed, and Capt. Huger was seriously wounded.

All the above officers formerly belonged to our navy. What a blow this will give to rebeldom, for read what the *Daily Delta* of the 19th inst. says:

"The name of New-Orleans has never once been coupled with defeat or surrender. She has been crowned with the prestige of victory. Shall she be uncrowned, and loaded with the humiliation of conquest by the most hated and loathsome of foes?"

MORE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

REPORT OF CAPT. BAILEY.

U. S. Gunboat Cayuga, At Sea, May 7, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

Sir:—Having found it impossible to get the Colorado over the bars of the Mississippi, I sent up a large portion of her guns and crew, filling up deficiencies in both in the different vessels, and with my aid, Acting Midshipman Higginson, steward and boat's crew, followed up myself, hoisting by authority of the Flag-Officer my red distinguishing flag as second in command, first on the Oneida, Commander Lee, and afterwards on the Cayuga.

The brave, resolute, and indefatigable officer, Commander D. D. Porter, was at work with his mortar fleet, throwing shell at and into Fort Jackson, while Gen. Butler, with a division of his army in transports, was waiting a favorable moment to land. After the mortar fleet had been playing upon them for six days and nights without perceptibly diminishing their fire, and one or two changes of programme, Flag-Officer Farragut formed the ships into two columns "Line ahead," the column of the Red under my orders being formed on the right, and consisted of the *Cayuga*, Lieut.-Commanding Harrison, bearing my flag and leading the *Pensacola*, Capt. Morris; the *Mississippi*, Commander Smith; *Oneida*, Commander J. P. Lee; *Varuna*, Commander C. L. Boggs; *Katahdin*, Lieut.-Commanding Preble; *Kineo*, Commander Ransom, and the *Wissahicken*, Lieut.-Commanding A. A. Smith.

The column of the Blue was formed on the left and up the river, and consisted of flagship *Norfolk*, Com. WAINWRIGHT, and bearing the flag of Commander-in-Chief FARRAGUT; the *Brooklyn*, Capt. T. T. CRAVEN; the *Richmond*, Com. ALDEN; the *Scioto*, bearing the divisional flag of the fleet, Capt. H. H. BELL; followed by the *Iroquois*, *Itasca*, *Winona*, and *Kennebec*.

At 2 A. M. on morning of the 24th, the signal to advance was thrown out from flagship. The *Cayuga* immediately weighed anchor and led on the column. We were discovered at the boom, and a little beyond both forts opened their fires. When close up with the St. Philip, we opened with grape and canister, still steering on. After passing their line of fire, encountered the Montgomery flotilla, consisting of eighteen gunboats, including the ram *Manassas* and iron battery *Louisiana*, of twenty guns.

This was a moment of anxiety, as no supporting ship was in sight. By skillful steering, however, we avoided their attempts to butt and board, and had succeeded in forcing the surrender of three when the *Varuna*, Capt. BOGGS, and *Oneida*, Capt. LEE, were discovered near at hand. The gallant exploits of these ships will be made known by their Commanders. At early dawn discovered a rebel camp on right bank of the river; ordering Lieut.-Com. N. P. HARRISON to anchor close along, I hailed and ordered the Colonel to file up his arms on the river bank and come on board. This proved to be the Chalmette Regiment, commanded by Col. I. SZYMANSKI. The regimental flag, tents, and camp equipage were captured.

On the morning of the 25th, still leading and considerably ahead the line, the "Chalmette" batteries situated three miles below the city, opened a cross fire on the *Cayuga*. To this we responded with our two guns. At the end of twenty minutes the flagship ranged up ahead, and silenced the enemy's guns. From this point no other obstacles were encountered, except burning stores, cotton ships, fire rafts, and the like. Immediately after anchoring in front of the city, I was ordered on shore by the Flag-Officer to demand the surrender of the city, and that the flag should be hoisted on the Post-office, Custom-house and Mint. What passed at that interview will be better stated in the Flag-Officer's report. On the 26th, I went with the Flag-Officer some seven miles above the city, where we found the defences abandoned, the guns spiked, gun-carriages burning. These defences were erected to prevent the downward passage of Capt. FOOTE. On the 27th, a large boom situated above the defences was destroyed by Capt. J. PHILLIPS LEE. On the 28th, Gen. BUTLER landed above Fort St. Philip under the guns of the *Mississippi* and *Kineo*. This landing of the army above, together with the passage of the fleet, appears to have put the finishing touch to the demoralization of their garrison. Both forts surrendered to Commodore PORTER, who was near at hand with the vessels of his flotilla.

As I left the river, Gen. BUTLER had garrisoned Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and his transports with troops on board were on their way to occupy New-Orleans.

I cannot too strongly express my admiration of the cool and able management of all the vessels of my line, by their respective Captains.

After we had passed the forts, it was a contest between iron hearts in wooden vessels and iron-clad with iron beaks, and the "iron hearts" won.

On the 29th, the *Cayuga*, Lieut. Commanding HARRISON, was selected to bring me home a bearer of dispatches to the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THEODORUS BAILEY, Capt.

REPORT OF CAPT. BOGGS.

U. S. STEAM GUNBOAT CAYUGA,
AT SEA, May 8, 1862.

Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a duplicate of the report of Commander BOGGS, late of the *Varuna*, and attached to my division of the attacking force. This gallant officer came up to my support when I had more of the enemy's steamers attacking me than I could well attend to. I afterwards saw him in conflict with three of the enemy's steamers, and directed Commander LEE, of the *Oneida*, to go to his support, which he did in a most dashing manner. Commander BOGGS' description of the loss of his vessel I believe to be accurate. I saw him bravely fighting his guns level with the water as his vessel gradually sunk underneath, leaving her bow resting on the shore and above water.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
T. BAILEY, Captain.

UNITED STATES STEAMER BROOKLYN,
OFF NEW-ORLEANS, April 29, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that after passing the batteries with the steamer *Varuna*, under my command, on the morning 24th, finding my vessel amid a nest of rebel steamers I started ahead, delivering her fire both starboard and port at every one that she passed. The first on her starboard beam that received her fire appeared to be crowded with troops. Her boiler was exploded, and she drifted to shore. In like manner three other vessels, one of them a gunboat, were driven ashore in flames, and afterwards blew up.

At 6 A. M. the *Varuna* was attacked by the *Morgan*, iron-clad about the bow, commanded by BEVERLY KENNON, an ex-naval officer. This vessel raked us along the port gangway, killing four and wounding nine of the crew, butting the *Varuna* on the quarter, and again on the starboard side. I managed to get three 8-inch shell into her abaft her armor, as also several shot from the after rifled gun, when she dropped out of action partially disabled.

While still engaged with her, another rebel steamer, iron-clad, with a prow under water, struck us in the port gangway, doing considerable damage. Our shot glanced from her bow. She backed off for another blow, and struck again in the same place, crushing in the side, but by going ahead fast the concussion drew her bow around, and I was able with the port guns to give her, while close alongside, five 8-inch shells abaft her armor. This settled her and drove her ashore in flames. Finding the *Varuna* sinking, I ran her into the bank, let go her anchor, and tied up to the trees. During all this time the guns were actively at work, crippling the *Morgan*, which was making feeble efforts to get up steam.

The fire was kept up until the water was over the gun-trucks, when I turned my attention to getting the wounded and crew out of the vessel. The *Oneida*, Capt. LEE, seeing the condition of the *Varuna*, had rushed to her assistance, but I waved her on, and the *Morgan* surrendered to her, the vessel in flames.

I have since learned that over fifty of her crew were killed and wounded, and she was set on fire by her commander, who *burned his wounded* with his vessel. I cannot award too much praise to the officers and crew of the *Varuna* for the noble manner in which they supported me, and their coolness under such exciting circumstances, particularly when extinguishing fire, having been set on fire twice during the action by shells.

In fifteen minutes from the time the *Varuna* was struck she was on the bottom, with only her topgallant forecastle out of water. The officers and crew lost everything they possessed, no one thinking of leaving his station until driven thence by water. I trust the attention of the Department will be called to their loss and compensation made to those who have lost their all.

The crew were taken off by the different vessels of the fleet as they arrived, and are now distributed through the squadron.

The wounded have been sent to the *Pensacola*. I would particularly commend to the notice of the Department OSCAR PECK, second-class boy, and powder-boy of the after rifle, whose coolness and intrepidity attracted the attention of all hands. A fit reward for such services would be an appointment in the Naval School. The marines, although new recruits, more than maintained the reputation of their corps. Their galling fire cleared the *Morgan's* rifled gun, and prevented a repetition of her murderous fire. Four of the marines were wounded, one I fear, mortally. So soon as the crew were saved I reported to you in person, and within an hour left in the only remaining boat belonging to the *Varuna*, with your dispatches for Gen. BUTLER, returning with him yesterday afternoon.

Very respectfully, CHARLES BOGGS,
Commander, U. S. N.

To Flag-officer D. G. FARRAGUT,
Comd'g Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

COMMODORE PORTER'S REPORT TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

U. S. STEAMER HARRIET LANE,
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Friday, April 25, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Flag-officer FARRAGUT, with the fleet, passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the morning of the 24th, and should be in New-Orleans by this time, as he can meet with no obstacles such as he has already passed, the way being comparatively open before him.

We commenced the bombardment of Fort Jackson on the 18th, and continued it without intermission until the squadron made preparations to move. The squadron was formed in three lines to pass the forts. Capt. BAILEY'S Division, composed of the following vessels, leading to the attack of Fort St. Philip: *Cayuga*, *Pensacola*, *Mississippi*, *Oneida*, *Verona*, *Katahdin*, *Kineo* and *Wissahickon*. Flag-Officer FARRAGUT leading the following: Second Line—*Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, *Richmond*. And Commander BELL leading the Third Division, composed of the following vessels: *Sciota*, *Iroquois*, *Pinola*, *Winona*, *Itasca* and *Kennebec*.

The steamers belonging to the mortar flotilla were to enfilade the water battery commanding the approaches; mortar steamers *Harriet Lane*, *Westfield*, *Owasco*, *Clifton*, and *Marine*, the *Jackson* towing the *Portsmouth*. The vessels were rather late in getting under weigh and into line, and did not get fairly started until 3½ A. M., and the unusual bustle apprised the garrison that something was going on. In an hour and ten minutes after the vessels had weighed anchor they had passed the forts, under a most terrific fire, which they returned with interest. The mortar fleet rained down shells on Fort Jackson, to try and keep the men from the guns, while the steamers of the mortar fleet poured in sharpnel upon the water battery commanding the approach at a short distance, keeping them comparatively quiet. When the last vessel of ours could be seen, among the fire and smoke, to pass the battery, signal was made to the mortars to cease firing, and the flotilla steamers were directed to retire from a contest that would soon become unequal.

It was now daylight, and the fleet having passed along the forts began to pay their attention to our little squadron of steamers; the *Portsmouth*, which was being towed up, and three of the gunboats which failed to pass through. These latter became entangled in some wrecks and chains placed in the river to obstruct, and which were only partially removed. One of these vessels, the *Winona*, got through as far as Fort St. Philip, but having all the guns bearing on her she sensibly retired. The *Itasca* was fairly riddled, and had a shot through her boiler, and the *Kennebec* escaped unhurt. I am disposed to think that our squadron received but little damage considering the unequal contest—142 guns on board ship opposed to 100 on shore, placed in a most commanding position. For twenty minutes after the ships passed, the forts fired very feebly on the vessels that remained outside, so much so that the *Portsmouth* was enabled to drop with the current out of gun-shot, though the shot fell pretty freely about her at last. I think the fire from the ships must have been very destructive of life.

The last we saw of our vessels they were standing up the river. Some explosion took place, which made us feel rather uneasy, but which may have been the rebel gunboats. We could see that our squadron had not destroyed all the enemy's vessels at the fort, for three or four of them were moving about in all directions, evidently in a state of excitement.

Before the fleet got out of sight it was reported to me that the celebrated ram *Manassas* was coming out to attack us, and sure enough there she was, apparently steaming along shore, ready to pounce upon the apparently defenceless mortar vessels. Two of our steamers and some of the mortar vessels opened fire on her, but I soon discovered that the *Manassas* could harm no one again, and I ordered the vessels to save their shot. She was beginning to emit smoke from her ports or holes, and was discovered to be on fire and sinking. Her pipes were all twisted and riddled with shot, and her hull was also well cut up. She had evidently been used up by the squadron as they passed along. I tried to save her, as a curiosity, by getting a hawser around her and securing her to the bank; but just after doing so she faintly exploded, her only gun went off, and emitting flames through her bow port, like some huge animal, she gave a plunge and disappeared under the water. Next came a steamer on fire, which appeared to be a vessel of war belonging to the rebels, and after her two others, all burning and floating down the stream. Fires seemed to be raging all along the "up river," and we supposed that our squadron were burning and destroying the vessels as they passed along. It appears, however, that the *McRae*, one or two river boats, and their celebrated floating battery, brought down the night before, were left unhurt, and were still flying the Confederate flag.

The matter of the floating battery becomes a very serious affair, as they are all hard at work at Fort Jackson, mounting heavy rifled guns on it, which are of no further use to them in the fort. She mounts 16 guns, is almost as formidable a vessel as the *Merrimac*, perfectly shot-proof, and has four powerful engines in her. I shall, at all events, take such steps as will prevent her from destroying anything, and we may still hold her in check with the steamers, though they are rather fragile for such a service. This is one of the ill effects of leaving an enemy in the rear. I suppose that the ships fired on her as they passed through, but that her mail resisted the shot. She had steam on this morning, and was moving about quite lively. I tried to put some mortar shell through her roof, but without effect, as she moved on.

The forts are now cut off from all communication with New-Orleans, as I presume that Flag-officer FARRAGUT has cut the wires. I have sent the *Miami* around with Gen. BUTLER to the back of Fort St. Philip, to try to throw in troops at the Quarantine, five miles along the forts, and at the same time open communication that way with Flag-officer FARRAGUT, and supply him with ammunition. I am also going to send part of the mortar fleet to the back of Fort Jackson, to cut off the escape of the garrison by that way, and stop supplies.

A deserter who can be relied on informs us that they have plenty of provisions for two months, plenty of ammunition and plenty of discomforts. Our shell set the citadel on fire the first afternoon we opened. It burned fiercely for seven hours, but I thought it a fire-raft behind the fort, as they continually send them down on us, but without any effect.

But few casualties occurred to vessels on this side of the forts. The *Harriet Lane* lost but one man killed, and one, I fear, mortally wounded. The *Winona* lost three killed and three wounded, and the *Itasca*, with fourteen shot through her, had but few men hurt. These forts can hold out still for some time; and I would suggest that the *Monitor* and *Mystic*, if they can be spared, be sent here without a moment's delay, to settle the question.

The mortar fleet have been very much exposed, and under a heavy fire for six days, during which time they kept the shells going without intermission. One of them, the *Maria J. Carlton*, was sunk by a shot passing down through her magazine, and then through her bottom. The flotilla lost but one man killed, and six wounded.

The bearing of the officers and men was worthy of the highest praise. They never once flagged, during a period of six days, never had an accident to one of the vessels by firing, and when shell and shot were flying thick above them, showed not the least desire to have the vessels moved to a place of safety. The incidents of the bombardment will be mentioned in my detailed report. I merely write this hurried letter to apprise the Department of the state of affairs, and shall send it off at once, *via* Havana.

The sight of this night attack was awfully grand. The river was lit up with rafts, filled with pine-knots, and the ships seemed to be fighting literally amidst flames and smoke. Where we were, the fire of the enemy was high and comparatively harmless.

I am in hopes that the ships above fared as well as we did. Though amidst such a terrific fire, it was gratifying to see that not a ship wavered, but stood steady on her course; and I am in hopes, and I see no reason to doubt it, that they now have possession of New-Orleans.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding Flotilla.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. STEAMER HARRIET LANE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
Friday, April 25, 1862.

Capt. BOGGS has just arrived through a cut through the swamps, and brings the following additional intelligence:

The *Varuna* was sunk. About 100 men were killed and wounded. Ships all ready for another fight. No obstructions on the way to New-Orleans. Eleven Confederate vessels sunk and burnt in passing the forts. Gen. BUTLER is about to land men the back way, six miles above the forts. No officers killed or wounded. Soldiers captured miserably armed, and without ammunition.

EVACUATION OF FORT LIVINGSTON, ETC.

The following is a synopsis of the report of Acting-Master L. W. PENNINGTON, commanding the United States schooner *Henry Janes*, of PORTER'S mortar fleet.

The *Henry Janes* appeared off Fort Livingston, April 26, finding there the United States schooners *Kittatinny* and *Geo. W. Mangham*. The schooner *Orvetta* also came up afterwards. Acting-Master PENNINGTON was informed that the rebels in the fort hoisted the secession flag every Sunday, and on that day only. On the 26th, a flag of truce was discovered on the fort, and Acting-Master PENNINGTON proceeded thereto in his first cutter, a boat from the *Kittatinny*, accompanying which, reached the shore a few minutes in advance, ann hoisted the American flag on the ramparts of the fort. Six men, four women and five children, nearly all of them residents of the island were found there. From one of the women whose husband was among the troops that had occupied the fort much information was obtained. She stated that the fort was in charge of Col. THEOUVE and 330 soldiers in all, chiefly French and Italians; that they were poorly clad, with but little to eat. Fort Livingston is about eight miles from New-Orleans by water. The *Bee*, that carried the troops from the fort was still up the bay, out of reach of the vessels. This steamer was partly owned by the planters on the mainland, part of whom are Union men, as also are most of the people on the opposite side. The "Temple," a small battery above Fort Livingston was also evacuated, only two guns of small size having been left. At Fort Livingston there were found eleven 32-pounders complete, three 12-pounder howitzers, two 24-pounders, one 8-inch columbiad, new and painted red, one 80-pound rifled cannon, three spare field carriages, 1,000 32-pound shot, 70 conical shells, and other articles of minor importance.

The officers' departments were comfortably furnished with abundance of furniture, and a large quantity of paper, which they left behind. The fort is in good order, and the ordnance, &c., in good condition. It was left in charge of Acting Master TAMSON, U. S. N., whose boat was the first to reach it. Col. VAEOUVE, anticipating an attack from the vessels, abandoned the fort and set fire to it, and also fired a brig loaded with cotton, ready to attempt to run out. One of the first acts of ANGLO JANATA, whom Acting Master PENNINGTON had previously known, and who was one of the number found at the fort, was to present him with $80 in Confederate notes, which he stated was his six months' wages.

ORDER FOR THANKSGIVING.

U. S. FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
Off the CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, April 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.—Eleven o'clock this morning is the time appointed for all the officers and crews of the fleet to return thanks to Almighty God for his great goodness and mercy, in permitting us to pass through the events of the last two days with so little loss of life and blood. At that hour the church-pennant will be hoisted on every vessel of the fleet, and their crews assembled, will, in humiliation and prayer, make their acknowledgments therefor to the Great Disposer of all human events.

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag-Officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS.

Message from Mayor Monroe.

Comments of the Papers on the Capture of the City.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of April 27 is filled with accounts of the bombardment of the Mississippi forts, and the capture of the city, and contains the following curious message from Mayor MONROE:

MAYOR MONROE'S MESSAGE.

MAYORALTY OF NEW-ORLEANS,
CITY HALL, April 25, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: At 1½ o'clock P. M. to-day I was waited on by Capt. BAILEY, second in command of the Federal fleet now lying in front of the city, bearing a demand from Flag-Officer FARRAGUT for the unconditional surrender of the City of New-Orleans, and the hoisting of the United States flag on the Custom-house, Post-office and Mint.

He also demanded that the Louisiana flag be hauled down from the City Hall. I replied that Gen. LOVELL was in command here, and that I was without authority to act in military matters.

Gen. LOVELL was then sent for, and to him, after stating that his mission was to the Mayor and Council, Capt. BAILEY addressed his demands.

Gen. LOVELL refused to surrender the city or his forces, or any portion of them; but accompanied his refusal with the statement that he should evacuate the city, withdraw his troops, and then leave the city authorities to act as they might deem proper.

It is proper here to state that, in reply to the demand to haul down the flag from the City Hall, *I returned an unqualified refusal.*

I am now in momentary expectation of receiving a second peremptory demand for the surrender of the city. I solicit your advice in this emergency. *My own opinion is that, as a civil magistrate, possessed of no military power, I am incompetent to perform a military act such as the surrender of the city to a hostile force*; that it would be proper to say, in reply to a demand of that character, that we are without military protection; that the troops have withdrawn from the city, that we are consequently incapable of making any resistance; and that, therefore, we can offer no obstruction to the occupation of the place by the enemy; that the Custom-house, Post-office, and Mint are the property of the Confederate Government; and that we have no control over them, and that all acts involving a transfer of authority must be performed by the invading forces themselves; that we yield to physical force alone, and *that we maintain our allegiance to the Government of the Confederate States.*

Beyond this a due respect for our dignity, our rights and the flag of our country does not, I think, permit us to go. Respectfully,

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

The Common Council received the message with great deference, and immediately after the reading thereof, passed the following resolution:

The City Council of New-Orleans having been advised by the military authorities that the City is indefensible, declare that no resistance will be made to the forces of the United States:

Resolved, That the sentiments expressed in the message of his Honor the Mayor to the City Council are in perfect accordance with the sentiments entertained by this Council and by the entire population of this metropolis, and that the Mayor be respectfully requested to act in the spirit manifested in said message.

On motion of Alderman SITH, the Council then adjourned.

The *Picayune* thus reports the occurrences in the city after the appearance of our fleet:

"We learn that a boat's crew landed down town early this morning, (April 27,) and hoisted the Federal flag on the Mint, and that in the course of the morning a party of citizens tore down the flag, and while doing so were fired upon from one of the enemy's vessels. Such is the common report.

About 11 o'clock the party that had torn down the flag came up St. Charles-street in triumph, and very soon the Federal bunting, torn into shreds, was distributed among the excited multitude assembled in the vicinity of the City Hall.

The hoisting of the flag, if done as represented, was an unauthorized and unjustifiable act, pending the decision of the city authorities in regard to the demand for surrender, and our citizens were perfectly justified in tearing it down.

We have since heard further particulars of the affair. The report that the hoisting of the flag was the act of a boat's crew from one of the enemy's vessels was correct. We can only conclude that this was done to test the endurance and patience of our people, for it is difficult to imagine that the act—unjustifiable and insulting as it was, under the circumstances—could have been committed without the knowledge, connivance or authority of the naval officers of the enemy.

It also appears that the report that the party who tore down the flag were fired upon from one of the enemy's vessels, was well founded. We are informed that there were two discharges, neither of which, we are glad to hear, did any injury. The first was a shower of grape, and the second a shell from a 4-pounder brass swivel gun. A portion of this shell we have seen. It struck the house of Mr. J. A. LACOUR, corner of Victory and Frenchmen streets, and fortunately did not explode. The names of the party that distinguished themselves by gallantly tearing down the flag that had been surreptitiously hoisted, we learn, are W. B. MUMFORD, who cut it loose from the flag-staff amid the shower of grape. Lieut. N. HOLMES, Sergeant BURNS and JAMES REED. They deserve great credit for their patriotic act.

Thanks to the precautions taken by the authorities, and to the good sense and unshrinking patriotism of our citizens, by whom the authorities are efficiently supported in their efforts for the preservation of peace and the protection of property, the city at a late hour last night was as peaceful and quiet as a country hamlet—as quiet as though no extraordinary excitement prevailed throughout the day; in fact, it was much quieter than in ordinary times.

New-Orleans, in this hour of adversity, by the calm dignity she displays in the presence of the enemy, by the proof she gives of her unflinching determination to sustain to the uttermost the righteous cause for which she has done so much and made such great sacrifices, by her serene endurance undismayed of the evil which afflicts her, and her abiding confidence in the not distant coming of better and brighter days—of speedy deliverance from the enemy's toils—is showing a bright example to her sister cities, and proving herself, in all respects, worthy of the proud position she has achieved. We glory in being a citizen of this great metropolis.

On application to Gens. JUGE and MAIGNAN, the troops under their command, consisting of the European Brigade, were placed by the authorities in charge of the peace of the city last night. They commenced their patrol about sundown, and still maintain it, for the preservation of order and private and public property.

The Provost Marshals suggest, in a proclamation issued yesterday, that the family grocers and bakers keep open their stores and shops for the sale of bread and provisions, as usual. This course it is absolutely necessary to adopt, as otherwise those dependant upon such sources for supplies will be subjected to the severest suffering.

We learn that dealers in provisions and other necessary articles of trade refuse in some cases to receive Confederate money in payment for their goods. This is very reprehensible, and is the cause of no little distress to poor people, who, on the faith of the representations made to them by the authorities, have taken that money, and have now no other.

During the confusion incident to the events of yesterday, license was taken by many persons to possess themselves of articles of private property from the levee and the stores and the warehouses in the vicinity. The Mayor has issued a proclamation warning all such to restore those articles to his office upon penalty of being proceeded against to the full extent of the law.

The Mayor of the city requests the services of all order-loving and law-abiding citizens to assist the police in the protection of property and the preservation of peace and quiet in the city.

It is also suggested by the authorities that all citizens, not connected with the public service do retire to their homes at or before 9 o'clock P. M."

The *Picayune* reserves a corner in its issue of the 27th, for an editorial expression of opinion. It is calm but sorrowful. It admits defeat, looks for a fearful judgment to come, deplores the result, and prints the whole under the pleasing title of "The Duty of the Hour:"

"We have great satisfaction in reading the several proclamations of Mayor MONROE, addressed to the people of this city, with reference to the duty devolving upon them at the present solemn and critical exigency. Truly as he says in that, which has also the sanction of the Committee of Safety, through its President, one of our best and most prominent citizens, the circumstances, sad and melancholy as they are, in which we are now placed, require on our part the exercise of the utmost wisdom and forbearance.

We have devoted freely of our men, our substance and our exertions in the defence of our beloved city, and we have nothing wherewith to reproach ourselves in the way of dereliction or neglect of duty to accomplish that object. We have not succeeded. A superior force, availing itself of facilities of approach we had not the power to resist, and of an arm in which we were not capable of competing with it, has accomplished its purpose, and stands before our city dictating to us terms of surrender.

It now devolves upon us to meet the exigency with dignity—not with craven submissiveness on the one hand, nor, as the Mayor says, with indecent alacrity on the other; but with calm and reliant hope for the moment, which we may confidently trust is not remote, when our brethren and countrymen will achieve our deliverance.

Meantime, we have domestic interests, near and dear to us, to guard and to defend. The preservation of the peace, quiet and good order of our city, is now the paramount duty of every citizen. The Mayor tells the invader that he has a gallant people—a people sensitive of all that can affect their dignity and self-respect, over which to exercise the government he now, we trust but temporarily, can assert. Let us verify, by our example, the character which our Chief Magistrate has not unjustly claimed for us. He promises to discharge all the duties imposed upon him by his office with religious fidelity. Be it ours to sustain him, and the other authorities of our city, in that good work. Let us not, by rash acts of violence, though these may be the dictates of offended pride and deep sense of injury, give the enemy warrant for aspersions he has not been backward, in time past, in throwing upon us, nor furnish him a pretext for inflicting wanton and irreparable injury upon the city.

The strict and full performance of these high and holy duties is not by any means inconsistent with those feelings which, though temporarily defeated, we have, as men and freemen, a right to entertain; nor with that dignity which the soul, conscious of rectitude, may maintain, even in the midst of disaster.

We have now pressing upon us, with more stringency than ever, many relative obligations, the sacredness of which every good citizen will be free to admit. 'The poor ye have ever with you,' said One, whose precepts were uttered for our guidance. It is ours to consider more than ever, and in every way possible, their imperative wants. Bakeries, and groceries, and markets, and provision stores, should be kept open during the day, and thus articles necessary for subsistence be made and kept easy of access and procurement. This is no time to practice extortion, or to higgle about prices. The exorbitant profit upon the sale of articles of prime necessity, wrung from the scantily-supplied purse of a fellow-citizen, is now more than ever a robbery. We trust that every such instance will meet, at the hands of the community, with the execration it so justly merits."

A New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 28th (after the surrender of the city) has been received. Our readers will be interested in the following cogitations of the commercial editor of that paper, under the peculiar circumstances in which he was writing:

SATURDAY NIGHT, April 26—12 M.

To attempt anything of a general review this evening that would be of the least satisfactory nature would be useless; nevertheless, to keep up a record of events, financial and commercial, we resume our weekly task. We entertain hopes that the future in store for our city will remunerate us for all the trouble and despondency which is now suspending over the community.

On Wednesday a general request was received from the authorities in Richmond for the banks to refrain from the further paying out of coin. On Thursday morning our community in general was astounded to learn that several vessels of the Federal fleet had passed the fort below. A general scene of confusion and excitement ensued. Some of the banks requested their depositors to withdraw all their tin boxes and valuables on special deposit, and declined to receive deposits. At meridian two of the banks closed their doors, declining to transact any further business. Notes, of course, went unpaid, though there were few falling due. On Friday the excitement and panic were still further increased by the arrival of the enemy's vessels in front of the city. The banks were immediately closed, and have remained closed since.

In the meantime, our currency is in a perfect state of chaos, though it is hoped the panic connected with it has run its course, and that on Monday we may witness a calmer state of affairs.

In many instances, during the past few days, there has been discarding of the currency of the Confederacy. This added confusion and uncertainty to the present position of affairs. In all probability, there may possibly follow partial resumptions in dealings in coin—that is, if all the coin in private hands and outside parties has not taken wings and flown away.

The movements in produce during this week have been confined to sugar and molasses, chiefly before Friday. There were sales of 1,500 hogsheads of sugar, and 4,500 barrels of molasses. On Friday, a lawless rabble, it can be termed, commenced, during the burning of cotton, the breaking up of hogsheads of sugar and forcing barrels of molasses, carrying it off in the most approved style of agrarianism. The scene at the sugar dépôt at this time is too desolate to require more than a brief notice in this column.

The various wholesale jobbing and retail stores and shops have been closed since Thursday. Our streets and avenues, therefore, present a very gloomy aspect. Under the assurance of the commanding officer of the United States forces, opposite the city, many stores may be reopened next week. The Mayor has also requested the keepers of groceries and provision houses to open their doors and supply the public as far as they can.

In the meantime, if we take a distant view of the crisis, we may well inquire: "From whence is our community to obtain supplies of provisions and breadstuffs?" Starvation and famine really stare one-half of our population in the face. We are blockaded above and below—all round in fact. The Jackson Railroad Company has suspended its regular trains; communication with the river—from which several boat-loads or part of loads of supplies were expected, having been purchased by the Committee of Safety—is debarred by fear of capture by the invading squadron. The food question looks disheartening unless some providential act turns up in our favor.

All transactions in bonds, notes and stocks have been brought to a close by the events of the past three days. When they will be resumed it is difficult to anticipate, prophecy or predict. Brokers, capitalists and dealers stand aghast, as it were, at the position of the nation. We can only hope we may have a change for the better to chronicle in a few days.

We find the following dispatches in the New-Orleans papers:

POINT ALA HACHE, Thursday, April 24, 1862.—The enemy with strong force are up to quarantine.

I left my station at quarantine when the enemy got within a quarter of a mile of me, and shot through me.

I regret to say that seven of our vessels were fired when they were overpowered, and I believe everything belonging to us has fallen into their hands.

I am on my way up to the city.

F. B. RENSHAW, C. S. Navy.

To Com. WHITTLE, C. S. N., New-Orleans.

QUARANTINE STATION, Thursday, April 24, A. M.

Several of the enemy's gunboats have passed the forts, and are being resisted. Two steamers have already passed this point, and are scanning every place.

The *Star* has been burnt, but do not know of any other damage.

Two or three vessels are now burning.

The *Doubloon* has got up safe.

(Signed) A. E. TULDA, Operator.

From the New-Orleans Delta, April 25.

It will be seen that Gen. LOVELL has authorized Maj. JAMES to take possession of any steamboats not engaged in removing Government stores, and such sailing vessels as he may wish, for the purpose of attacking and boarding the enemy's vessels when they approach. Maj. JAMES calls for one thousand men for this heroic enterprise. There will be thousands ready to respond. The rendezvous is on Canal-street, opposite the Governor's quarters.

LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

FORT JACKSON, Wednesday, April 30.

MY DEAR FOX: Everything goes on gloriously, just as you said. The official report will tell you all. Commander BOGGS is going home, and I wish to say a word for him, although I don't believe one is needed. He fought his ship splendidly; was not in fault for her loss; is a man of energy and determined character. Give him a good ship; he deserves it.

My respects to Mr. BLAIR.

Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

To G. V. FOX, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

The Blockade at Charleston—The Services of the James Adger.

U. S. STEAMER JAMES ADGER, FLAG-SHIP,
OFF CHARLESTON, S. C., April, 20, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading your issue of the 4th of April, we were much surprised to find that your reliable (!) correspondent on the United States steamer *Florida* claims for that vessel the honor of taking the *Emilie St. Pierre*, which is a mere fabrication. What small honor there is in capturing an unarmed vessel belongs to this steamer. Having been served in this manner several times, vessels claiming honors that by right belonged to us, we have become tired of it, and trust that you will insert this in your valuable paper, in order that our friends can obtain the true information which they seek. By so doing, you will greatly oblige

Yours respectfully,
EUGENE S. BISBEE,
JAMES E. FOX.

New-York State Colonization Society.

The Thirtieth Anniversary of this Society was celebrated at Irving Hall on Thursday evening Rev. Dr. DE WITT called the meeting to order, and after prayer had been offered, the Secretary read the annual report. It states as follows:

"The number of emigrants to Liberia for the year past, has been but 49. A larger number of the free colored population than usual have manifested a desire to go, but the difficulty of disposing of their little properties, to get ready to leave, has prevented many, while a yet larger number have been persuaded to try the shorter voyage to Hayti. The probabilities are very great that, either by aid of this Society, or by the direct power of the Government, the number hereafter emigrating will be much larger than heretofore.

The total receipts of the treasury for the year, including a balance on hand at the last Anniversary, were $18,827 72; and the payments have been $17,673 66; leaving a cash balance on hand of $1,154 06.

No special appeal has been made for funds. The number of emigrants was not sufficient to require it, and it did not seem appropriate, amid the heavy drafts upon public charities, growing out of the National troubles, to urge our cause beyond their simplest necessity.

The American Society at Washington completed the hall for its offices during the last summer, at a cost of $36,000.

The Society's vessel, endangered by the excitement in Baltimore during the April riots of 1861, was chartered on a voyage to England and then to Odessa, from which she has not yet returned.

The eighth Presidential (biennial) election in Liberia was held during the year 1862, resulting in the reëlection of STEPHEN A. BENSON for his fourth term.

The successful influence of Liberia in repressing the slave trade, and quieting the native tribes who had been instigated by the attempt of a Spanish slave-trader to renew the traffic at Gallinas, are adduced as instances of the great value of the Republic.

The easy support of the recaptives, some 5,000 of whom were landed in Liberia, is referred to, showing the readiness with which many thousand colonists from the United States could be received and cared for.

The President of Liberia has, during the year, commissioned three citizens of the Republic to address the free colored population of the United States and encourage them to emigrate to it.

Especial notice is made of the gratifying action of the Senate of the United States in a bill passed to recognize diplomatically the Republic of Liberia.

This event, so long desired, is now nearly assured, and will give increased strength and dignity to the Christian Republic rising on the western coast of Africa.

The future of the colonization work is referred to with confident hope that after our present national contest is closed, an immense movement of the free colored population will set toward Africa, in preference to either Hayti or Central America.

Rev. Dr. TYNG then made the address of the evening. He said that the one great end of all their efforts, and it has never been anything else, was colonization. They pleaded for a gradual, peaceful, but distinct and determined work, and voluntary colonization was to open a wide door and then to say to the rising spirit of freed Africa, and to the noble energies which he solemnly believed God puts in every intelligent being that he forms, that there was a place wherein the enjoyment of liberty would be found an adequate, acceptable and sufficient home. He spoke at some length, and was followed by others. President BENSON, of Liberia, was expected, but did not come.

OUR MANCHESTER LETTER.

The Battle of Pittsburgh Landing—How Received in England—Tone of the Press—The Many False Reports from America—The Right Hon. Chancellor Gladstone at Manchester—His Two Speeches—Increase of Distress Among Operatives.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Saturday, April 26, 1862.

This is Saturday morning, and "steamer day" for the United States. The first startling reports of the great battle at Corinth reached us by the *China* on Monday of this week. A feeling of great anxiety was at once manifested for details, by both Americans and Englishmen. On Wednesday the *Jura*, and on Thursday the *Etna*, arrived, with dates from Portland and New-York of the 12th inst., but still leaving us, with the few additional particulars they brought, painfully to await further intelligence.

Enough is known, however, to convince all who have no distaste for Federal success, that an obstinate battle has been bravely fought on both sides, and gallantly won by the loyal troops.

The leading newspapers in England, however, with very few exceptions, can only gather from the reports either that the contest was but a drawn battle, or that the Federal forces were absolutely defeated. The *Morning Post* of Thursday, in a careful examination of all the accounts, declares for a decided Confederate victory; scores of other papers rejoiced in the same flattering unction. The *Times* assumes praiseworthy candor, and only claims a *drawn battle* in its issue of Thursday, but, as its editorial corps cannot find *Corinth* upon any map of the United States to which they have access, it is obviously implied that they consider the whole subject mythical, and the "battle" without a "local habitation or a home." This, the *Times* follows up on Friday morning, with a long leader, opening with a ghostly attempt at the most dismal drollery, and makes itself (*devilish*) merry at the expense of the President's proclamation for a day of thanksgiving and prayer; and adds, that it would be well for us *to pay all our debts as promptly as we do those we owe to Heaven*; to which it intimates we are under very little obligation, and that we are squandering our thanksgiving with the same profusion that we issue treasury notes, and brag of victories. The *Guardian*, of this city, is one of the ablest papers out of London, and stands fully equal to any of the metropolitan journals in its hostility to the Federal cause; it is, however, always dignified and decorous in its treatment, and in the manifestations of its dislike. The *Guardian* is also decided in its opposition to the least thought of *intervention for cotton* in any form. This paper receives all accounts having a favorable bearing upon the Federal side, with extreme reluctance, turns them every way for examination, and presents them to its readers with expressions of doubt, and with deprecatory explanations. With regard to the surrender of Island No. 10, the *Guardian* hypothecates the query, whether or not it had not fully served its purpose by delaying the up-river forces, and was rather evacuated for strategical purposes than under the pressure of Commodore FOOTE. And as to the battle of Corinth, or Pittsburgh, the *Guardian* has grave doubts as to whether it was more than a successful reconnoissance in force by BEAUREGARD.

What I have said of the Press, is not with the slightest idea to object to its views, or the expression of them, but only to inform American readers of the facts, as matter of interest to them. And here let me say that the English journals have had too much reason to distrust "News from America;" and hence, when any favorable report is received by steamer, and announced at once, as it is, throughout England by telegraph, when the vessel touches Queenstown, the first and unanimous thought of the people is one of doubt, as to the extent to which the news may be true. Two or three very recent reports of great importance, "if true," will give you an idea of this. About four weeks ago it was reported, on what appeared to be official authority, that Island No. 10 had been captured after a hard fight!—this was soon modified by the true accounts, that the fight had not then commenced, and that the Island remained as before.

Then came the report that Fort Macon was blown up the rebels, and occupied by Gen. BURNSIDE, and that the *Nashville* was captured; this was modified by the facts learned afterward by the slower process of the mails, and succeeding steamers, that on the contrary the *Nashville* had gone triumphantly to sea, and that the Confederates still held the fort in good order, and with great strength. Then came the *delicious* bit of news (to all Americans at least) that YANCEY had been captured and was safely quartered at Fort Warren. This again was *modified* by the fact that he was, on the contrary, making a quiet speech to his "secesh" admirers in New-Orleans.

Hence, when the battle of Corinth was announced by telegraph here on Monday, as a contest in which twenty-two *hundred* had fallen on one side, and thirty-five *hundred* on the other; and simultaneously reported at London as twenty-two *thousand* on one side, and thirty-five *thousand* on the other, the numbers were at once believed to be "exaggerated as usual" at both London and Manchester.

All turn their thoughts now toward Gen. MCCLELLAN at Yorktown—Americans with great anxiety, and Englishmen according to their several proclivities. We should have important news from him to-day or Monday.

The cloud darkens decidedly over the poor operatives of Lancashire. The Right Honorable Chancellor of the Exchequer GLADSTONE was here on Wednesday evening, and made an excellent speech to a vast audience, at the Free Trade Hall. It was a meeting held to distribute prizes to the deserving lads and maidens of the Mechanics' Institutions of Lancashire and Cheshire. The right honorable gentleman is a native of this city; he has risen from the commonality, and he entered warmly into the distresses of this district, with a kindly sympathy that showed him penetrated with an earnest solicitude in their behalf.

The dark Winter, with its dismal rains and impenetrable fogs, has passed, the hedges are almost in full leaf, all the Summer birds are come, and merry as ever, but the Spring brings no joy, no relief. The sun to the eye of the well-fed passer-by, seems to smile pleasantly upon the laborer's door-sill, and even to drop, here and there, a broken ray into the open cellars, upon pale women and children. The sparrows chatter about in all the little crannies of the houses, but the children are too hungry to be pleased with the birds, and the mother's heart shuts out the sunshine, enveloped in its own deep clouds of sorrow. The great statesman could see no encouragement; and much as he would have been pleased to hope for better things, he evidently thinks, and in fact said, that the days look still darker in the immediate future.

The applications for relief in the districts immediately around Manchester are vastly on the increase; and although the guardians of the poor are almost unlimited in their resources, yet the time is near at hand when the magnitude of the work will carry it beyond their ability, and it is much discussed as to whether the Right Honorable Chancellor may not be called upon, by inexorable necessity, to provide for these poor operatives from the National Treasury.

On the following day, (Thursday,) the Right Honorable gentleman was presented with an address from the Chamber of Commerce, and in reply made a speech, in which he entered into American affairs at considerable length. His speech was in harmony with the general tone of English feeling with regard to our cause. He speaks in a very good spirit, and professes to have looked with friendly eyes upon our growth and development. He goes on to elucidate his views of our condition, and in his illustrations shows how the most arrant sophistry may present itself to the studies of a great man, in the garb of candor, and how impenetrable may be the ignorance, even of the most learned, in regard to the Constitutions of other countries, when such ignorance is, if not bliss, at least comfortable and satisfactory.

The following extract on the subject of "*sympathy*" I annex, not to criticise, but only to show how that branch of the subject struck the *official* mind of England:

"Why, there was a demand made upon us by the public voice in America, at the outset of this deplorable struggle, for what was called sympathy. What was the real meaning of that demand? If I can understand it—and I hope in what I say I shall not say a word inconsistent with that fraternal policy which I desire to cherish toward all men, and especially toward our kindred beyond the water—but, practically, what was the meaning of that desire, and that call for sympathy? It was this: That we should take such a course by our language, and by our public acts, as would place the six millions of men, or the ten millions, I care not which you call them, of the South in permanent hostility with us." [Hear, hear.]

After showing that "our friends in the North" cannot succeed in "bending all the horrors of this war to *philanthropic ends*," and asserting that if this was really a "contest of *Slavery and Freedom*" there was "hardly a man in England that would hesitate a moment as to the side he would take," the Chancellor goes on to say:

"Indeed, there are those among us who think—and I confess, for one, I have shared the apprehension—that if in the course of the vicissitudes of the war the Southern States of America should send an embassy to Washington, and should say: 'Very well, we are willing to lay down our arms on one condition; we are ready to renew the compact; we are ready to make it perpetual and attach to it every security and guarantee you can imagine for holding us *fast*; but upon one condition—that you shall assure us there shall be no interference with our domestic institutions.' Ah! gentlemen, we have had a fear that that application, if it were made, would receive a very favorable reply." [Cheers.]

When one considers the fact that interposition with Slavery in the States has never been proposed by the Government, or thought of, in opposition to the wishes of the States themselves, and that, if the revolted States should return to their loyalty, all their previous rights and institutions would remain to them as they were, not by any "assurance" that there should be no "interference," but by virtue of the Constitution itself, and, as a matter of course, and of *law*; and when we consider how largely the *extension* of Slavery with new States is involved in the contest, and how completely this branch of the subject is dropped out of the above extract, which is expected to tell so heavily against us, we may fairly pause to indulge a regret, that the severe pressure of arduous duties, during a session of Parliament, had given the Honorable Chancellor only time for a partial examination of the subject.

Next, after speaking of the greater strength of the North, he says:

"Well, gentlemen, England was a great deal stronger in olden times than Scotland; but Englishmen, as well as Scotchmen, know that when it was the object of Englishmen to establish by force a supremacy over Scotland, the Scotch proved themselves to be what are called very ugly customers. [Laughter and cheers.] At length, it was not the exercise of force, but a sense of policy and prudence on both sides, dictated in the main by natural circumstances, that led to the union of the two kingdoms."

The application of this analogy to our position must have been an inadvertence entirely, and can only apply when we assume that the Southern States were, when the war broke out, a nation by themselves, independent of, and exterior to, the United States, as much so as Scotland ever was to the British Crown. The following is Mr. GLADSTONE'S view of our American partnership:

"But the position of the Northern States is this. 'We won't let you go.' The position of the Southern is—'We are determined to go.' Gentlemen, you are men of business, and if one of you has a partner, and that partner wants to separate from you, I ask you whether in the long run it is not very difficult to hold him. [Laughter.] But I ask you more. Supposing that you were able to hold that partner—supposing that you could contrive some indenture of partnership by which he should abdicate his free will, and tie himself to you like a captive to the chariot wheels of a victor, but he still retaining an alienated heart, having no common interest in your business, but rather a desire to trip you up and embarrass you—I say you would not hold that partner if you could. [Laughter and applause.]"

This matter of a partnership, dissoluble at pleasure, without even the limitations as to time to which partnerships are generally held, is the only idea of our Federation of States that can ever be got into the minds of the English people.

What matter though MOTLEY has explained to them so lucidly that we are not a *league* but a *Government*, though they have Judge STORY'S and Chancellor KENT'S writings in their libraries; though they are well acquainted with WHEATON'S Elements, and all these treat the subject fully, and show that we are only a partnership of States, in so far as England may be a partnership of Shires, or Counties, yet they won't understand it, and still insist that we are like a score or two of oranges in a bag, badly tied, ready to roll every way as soon as anything happens to the string. I intend the people of England no disrespect in the following anecdote. I only relate it to express our own despair of being understood by them.

A lawyer in one of our Western States, in addressing a Court, with three Judges upon the bench, was suddenly arrested, in what he supposed to be a very clear and very eloquent speech, by one of the Justices, who said he did not *understand* what connection *all that* had with the case. The lawyer dropped his argument, and his displeasure was beyond all fear of punishment for contempt of Court; he passed his eyes slowly over the person of the *impenetrable* Judge, extended his hand toward him, in utter despair of his comprehension, and said, "D—n you, I don't expect *you* to understand it. I see I am followed by a *majority* of your honorable Court."

OAKLAND.

An Answer that is Not a Reply.

From the New-York Albion. (Organ of our British Population.)

The reader will perhaps recollect that we borrowed, last week, from the NEW-YORK TIMES, the outline of a very circumstantial charge against Monsieur DE SALIGNY, the Envoy of NAPOLEON III. to Mexico—the gist of which was that the Envoy himself had an immense personal interest at stake. We watched therefore with no slight curiosity for the response that might be made to this allegation by our excellent neighbor, the *Courrier des Etats Unis*. And it was after the lapse of a whole day that the answer appeared, in which, strange to say, the name of Monsieur DE SALIGNY does not once occur. The personal charge, specific and direct as evidence in a witness-box, is slurred over—the "article" in the TIMES being pronounced in general terms an odious calumny against France and her Government, so atrocious in fact and so ridiculous, that the *Courrier* cannot sully its pen (query, *page?*) by reproducing it! Misplaced allusions to the long-sustained and intimate alliance between France and the United States follow. The TIMES is reminded of a period not very remote, when its columns were foremost among those of American journals in "doing justice to everything French—and it must be owned that the TIMES used to push its complaisance in this direction so far as to create an impression that it was inspired direct from the Tuilleries or by the French Legation at Washington. The whole concludes with a declaration that, wherever the French flag flies, it will be in a just cause, *et cætera*, as usual in such cases.

Now this can hardly be called a defence of Monsieur DE SALIGNY—the accused, we repeat, being entirely thrown out of view. We are wrong, however, in saying that the personality of the accusation is altogether overlooked. There is one illusion, in this wise: The *Courrier*, satirically interpreting the spirit of the *Times'* article, used these words: "No; France goes to Mexico to protect the underhand dealings (*tripotages*) of certain very estimable personages, who have never had the least relation with Mexico." By these "very estimable personages" must of course be meant the Count DE MORNY, Count WALEWSKI and the Marquis DE LAVALETTE, among whom, according to the *Times*, were distributed the bonds of the Miramon Government in Mexico, the validity of which is to be enforced at the point of the French sword. And it seems to us, unless the story of the bonds be altogether groundless, that these worthy gentlemen did have *pro tanto* some slight relations with Mexico, to say nothing of their influence on the Imperial policy—the very consideration, we take it, for which the bonds were distributed.

On the whole, the *Courier* ought either to have said more, or less; for it leaves Monsieur DE SALIGNY precisely where the TIMES found him, and where we are only too thankful that our own Government did not find him when too late. We can sympathise, by bitter experience, in the delicacy and difficulty of a journalist's position in a foreign country, when—though bound both by feeling and duty to uphold loyally the course of his own Government—he doubts the wisdom and justice of that course, or the motives of those who direct it. We fancy we perceive the effect of some such misgiving in the tone of our respected neighbor. Yet in this, as in all cases, the straighest course is always the best; and, we only know for ourselves that when we come across a British DE SALIGNY in office, we are not very likely to spare him. For the present, we wish our gallant allies a better cause than they appear to have; and, if the *Courier* should, with more distinctness, pronounce either for or against the French Minister in Mexico, we shall deem it our duty to register the fact.

Mayor Opdyke and the Florida Refugees.

We find the following card in the Chicago *Tribune*:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 1, 1862.

I have been shown an extract from your paper of the 19th ult., purporting to describe an interview between myself and a person who called on me in relation to the relief of the Florida refugees.

To all who know me it is needless to state what I now do in respect to the many who will see that statement who do not know me, that except as to the mere fact of a person calling on that business, there is not a word of truth in that entire narrative.

It is unnecessary to enter upon any detail of the interview, but simply to remark that, notwithstanding the person in question was very peremptory and offensive in his manner, he was treated courteously, and the whole story of rudeness and violence on my part toward him is a gross fabrication.

As to the refugees, it is known through my official action that all I could do in their behalf was promptly done.

Very respectfully yours,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

[illegible] this City from the [illegible] North Car- [illegible]

The following debate took place in the House, on Friday, Mr. [illegible] resolution, to secure perpetual freedom in the Territories of the United States, being under consideration:

Mr. Cox, of Ohio (Opp.), said he hoped the so-called conservative men would put an end to this tampering with the negro question. They have it in their power to squelch out all these bills, but they move to reconsider and adjourn, and dally with it, until abolitionism grows and threatens now to break down our Union forever. The gentleman from Illinois (Lovejoy) moved a vote of thanks to Gen. McClellan. He (Lovejoy) has shown his Phariseeism.

The Speaker—The discussion of that resolution is not in order.

Mr. Cox—I was about to say that the army and people do not approve of this continuous negroism in Congress. If they could vote, they would move out of Congress the aiders of this seditious legislation. Such legislation helps secession, and treason, and Jeff. Davis, and those who bring it here are enemies to this country. The people are in favor of giving "bullets" to the enemy in the South, and, if they had a chance, "ballots" against the enemy at the North. They are tired and sick of the damnable reiteration about the negro. It began shortly after the roll-call on the first day of this session, and, with but few exceptions, it has continued up to this moment. Our only duty is to increase the revenue and energize the army. When we get through with this war, we may reconstruct our ideas on Slavery, if necessary. Now is not the time. Give the army a chance—give "white people" a chance—give the old Union a chance, if possible. I move, and call on the conservative men to vote, to recommit this bill, with instructions not to report it back at all.

The Speaker—That is not in order.

Mr. Wickliffe—Let it be postponed till the first day of the next session. Let it not be considered during the hot weather, but let it lie over till the Winter. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox—I would prefer the last, but I will make that motion.

Mr. Diven, of New-York., (Rep.,) said his belief was, the power over this question was extremely limited. He voted to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, and he thought when that was done all the power which the Constitution gives Congress over the question of Slavery was exhausted. He wanted Congress to abolish Slavery in all places where it has the power to do so under the Constitution. In this he was actuated by a desire to establish peace and security and maintain the Constitution rather than impair it. Let Slavery be left with the States alone. The principle of the Republican Party was, that Congress has no power there to interfere with it, nor did the Constitution take Slavery anywhere, and that Slavery existed simply as a State institution.

Mr. Wickliffe obtained permission from the gentleman to read from an opinion of Justice Story, delivered in the Supreme Court in better times, not long ago, to show that slaves were recognized as property.

Mr. Diven, resuming, said he was familiar with that opinion, and continued to argue that the Constitution did not establish Slavery anywhere, and hence Slavery did not exist. In the Navy-yards, forts, Territories, &c., by virtue of that instrument, they could not abolish that which has no existence. Let us violate no faith; do nothing but our duty, and that in a plain, straightforward manner.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, (Rep.,) who originally introduced the bill under consideration, said it was not intended to invade the Constitutional rights of the States, but to abolish Slavery everywhere within the Federal jurisdiction. When the Constitution was formed, Slavery was recognized as a temporary evil, to be got rid of as speedily as possible. Slavery had become a despotism, striking at the liberty of speech, of the Press, and undermining the great principles on which the Constitution was founded. When the people hurled the institution out of power, Slavery rebelled, and was now in arms against the Government, endeavoring to destroy that which it so long controlled. When we can constitutionally give a blow to Slavery, let us do it; because, when we have weakened Slavery, we weaken that which is its consequence. As far as we have the power, we should destroy that criminal murderer of free institutions. The larger number of States have wonderfully advanced in intelligence, the arts and sciences; the South, however, has not progressed, because of the existence of Slavery. Should they not be benefiting that section by promoting, by Congressional power, the gradual and peaceful abolishment of Slavery in these States?

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, (Rep.,) inquired whether, by judicial interpretation, this bill would not embrace every person held to service or labor, wherever he may be reached. He believed that the bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia repealed the Fugitive Slave Law. It would be more manly to introduce a bill for general emancipation.

Mr. Arnold replied that the act for abolishment in the District of Columbia contained no such reservation as that suggested by his colleague.

Mr. Wickliffe said he understood from three to five hundred fugitives from Maryland were now in the District, that legal authority had been appealed to for their restitution, but the military authorities refuse to permit the law to be executed, and that the authorities had sanctioned it.

Mr. Arnold asked whether the slaves escaped from Union masters.

Mr. Wickliffe replied that he had been so informed. Writs had been taken out, and the Marshal forbidden to execute them, on the grounds that the military power rules. We are under the influence of a military despotism, so far as military law is concerned.

Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) stated the reasons he had voted against sustaining the previous question. The experience of this House during the past and present session shows with how little prudence bills of this magnitude are brought before it and passed. Perhaps, not one-tenth part of the members have read the bill, nor one in fifty considered its provisions. Nothing like deliberation has been bestowed upon this measure. The bill was not definite, but full of vague generalities.

Mr. Wickliffe, referring to one of the provisions in the bill as originally introduced, inquired whether Congress has power to repeal the law of nations on the high seas.

Mr. Olin—It has been decided that the law of nations cannot take that description of property, which is recognized as such in any State of the Union.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) wished to reply to the question by asking whether when a vessel sails from this or any other country, the law of nations interfered with the law of the country from which it sails, and whether the vessel is not the soil of the United States, and the laws of the United States governing it.

Mr. Wickliffe replied. What has been adjudicated may be regarded as the law of nations. It had been decided that slaves on board vessels of the United States are protected from liberation by the local law of the country.

Mr. Stevens—Is that the Somerset case?

Mr. Wickliffe—No, but the United States against England.

Mr. Lovejoy stated a Louisiana case, a slave had been involuntarily taken to France, and returned in a suit for freedom. The Court decided in his favor on the ground that whenever a master took a slave beyond the jurisdiction which recognized him as a slave, he was free, and being free, could not be reënslaved.

Mr. Olin responded, that according to his recollection, the gentleman had not correctly stated the case, and in connection he appealed to the gentlemen on the subjects of such importance to act with deliberation, and with care, not to violate plighted faith.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, (Union,) said they were so reaping the bitter fruits of the violence of debate on this floor. In this hour of national calamity growing out of sectional controversy, he felt it was no time to indulge in a reply to the gentleman from Illinois (Lovejoy.) He would not add a single spark to the flame now consuming the Republic. His object was to pour oil on the troubled waters, and if possible, produce harmony. Pass this bill and you will forever destroy the peace of the country and revolutionize the Constitution under which we live. By passing it, he said, among other things you are not keeping the pledge you made to the country, and keeping the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. Kelly replied. The gentleman from Maryland asked whether fifteen States would stand such legislation. To this he would say, if this Union is to stand, if the Constitution is to be the supreme law, he (Kelly) believed that, not only fifteen, but thirty-four States will stand for such legislation, until it can be tested before the Supreme Court of the United States. If it stand as Constitutional law, the people of all the States will be made to stand by it, by the power which is now crushing out the rebellion. Such remarks as those made by the gentleman from Maryland have been heard before. They were made to frighten dough-faces. We should act under our convictions, and not from threats. He believed the best interests of the country required the passage of this bill, and would exclude future discussion on that subject. In conclusion, he said the bill did not propose to abolish Slavery anywhere, and generally advocated its passage.

Mr. Wickliffe explained his former remarks. Some one had sent to him a communication saying that there are 800 fugitive slaves from Maryland now here, and that the military arrest those who attempt to recover them, thus repealing the fugitive slave law in the District.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) replied to Mr. Crisfield, saying that South Carolina was one of the States to which the gentleman referred—a State first and forward in the rebellion. The gentleman rose to pour oil on the troubled waters. Why not endeavor to calm those of the North as well as of the South. When the Union is restored Northern as well as Southern rights should be guaranteed. Some of his constituents, seamen, had been impressed in Charleston for the reason that they were black.

Mr. Crisfield remarked that he also desired the rights of the North to be guaranteed.

Mr. Fessenden was glad to hear the gentleman say so. Referring to Mr. Cox's remarks he said he did not hold himself responsible to him for the manner in which he discharged his duties. He would know who made the gentleman a professor of ethics, a political censor to direct the members what they should do on this question. The negro thrusts himself into this House, and you cannot thrust him out until you give him justice.

Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island (Union,) was in favor of the postponement of this bill. So far as it would operate on national dock-yards, arsenals, [illegible] would be [illegible] and [illegible] still [illegible] of the United States, which [illegible] than any other object. He desired the [illegible] of the Government as it came from our fathers, subject however, to the rights of [illegible] as have violated the penal laws of the United States precisely as before the breaking out of the rebellion.

Mr. Arnold, in response, said he was for preserving good faith with all the States.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky (Union,) remarked that there were two kinds of faith, namely, old fashioned faith, and punic faith, the latter characterizing the gentleman from Illinois (Arnold.)

Mr. Arnold replied that the gentleman was always quick to discover and defend the peculiar institution.

Mr. Wickliffe said his colleague (Wadsworth) had been on the side of the Union while the gentleman was not.

Mr. Sheffield said no practical good could result from the passage of the bill. It would repel those who are yearning to come under the old flag. If ever there was a time when they should administer the Constitution in letter and spirit, that time was now.

Mr. Stevens said every argument against this bill would arise against that they recently passed for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, (Union,) remarked in the latter case, compensation was provided.

Mr. Stevens replied, if any one supposed compensation rendered an act constitutional, when it was otherwise, then he understood the gentleman's objection. Did any doubt the rights of a State to abolish Slavery without compensation?

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, replied that he did.

Mr. Stevens believed the gentleman was from the Boston district. He was the only one from the Free States who thus believed, and he trusted in God he would be the last.

Mr. Thomas explained it was easy to answer by ridicule, what could not be sustained by argument.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, participated in the incidental debate, which became lively, when the Speaker reminded the gentlemen that the District of Columbia was not before the House.

Mr. Stevens, during his speech, said the abolishment proposed was a police and political question, which the Supreme Legislature, in any locality, had a right to decide to pay for or not.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, said the sage of Quincy, when Secretary of State, in his correspondence with the British Minister, not only maintained property in slave, but that any attempt of British officers and soldiers to seduce them from their masters, was a violation of the law of nations.

Mr. Stevens replied that he had heard the sage of Quincey declare it was within the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia with or without compensation. He had heard Mr. Clay say the same thing.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, referred to the Adams letter, the arguments of the declarations of which were against the gentleman's assertions.

Mr. Stevens concluded his remarks in favor of the bill.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, said when he asked a queston of Mr. Stevens he met with anything but a gentlemanly reply. That gentleman either resorted to ridicule or to meanness, which do not become a gentleman.

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that personalities could not be indulged.

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, said he understood parliamentary propriety.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) wished to say his colleague Stevens) was not now in his seat.

Mr. Thomas was not before aware of that fact.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens) went out as my bolleague rose to reply. [Laughter.]

Mr. Thomas argued the legal aspect of the question, respective to compensation for slaves. He said if he had, as Mr. Stevens admittted, put into the head of the latter a new idea, a round point of constitutional law, it must have felt like a mouse in a strange garret—altogether out of place. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Pennsylvania resorted to the coarsest of ridicule and most silly sarcasms.

The House adjourned.

Emancipation and Colonization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The extracts from the London *Review*, published in the Times of the 28th inst., prove conclusively that the negro slaves in the British West India colonies—so ill-treated and abused that they diminished in number about 100,000 in twelve years; driven by this treatment to a revolt; put down with great loss of life; made to pass through an improper transition state, during which they were deprived of the greatest part of the indulgences granted them when slaves—notwithstanding these causes of irritation and disturbance, were no sooner emancipated, than they were found obedient, tractable, willing laborers, even at low wages, without the slightest necessity for governmental supervision or interference.

From this we can anticipate what would be the result of emancipation in the Southern States, where the antecedent and surrounding circumstances are so much more favorable to a successful transition from Slavery to Freedom. There the slaves are more or less attached to their masters, who could easily retain their services by proper management, and by paying them reasonable wages and allowing them to continue to occupy for a time, at moderate rents, the huts they now live in, and in which they or their children have been born and bred. The negro is strongly imbued with the feeling of attachment to localities, and there can be no doubt that, after emancipation, a few kind words from their former masters, joined to that irresistible incentive to effort, the certitude of enjoying a portion of the fruits of their labor, would so inspire them as to make their labor far more productive than under Slavery. In fact the increase of production would likely be greater than the entire wages paid to them, leaving the planters a larger net result than under Slavery. On this subject listen to the testimony of the British Colonies as to the effect of wages on the former slaves: "The people work under the influence of those motives and inducements, which in all parts of the world are so necessary to make men submit to monotonous daily labor." That is the key to the difference in the results of slave and free labor. No one can be expected to labor with energy and diligence, when he is not to be benefited by the results of his efforts. Do we ever, with success, get people to work gratuitously for us? On the contrary, do we not frequently, when anxious to have any task well and promptly executed, offer a higher remuneration than is asked or expected? and do we not find that we are benefited by doing so? The negro differs from the Caucasian in color and mind, but he is a man—and as such, is susceptible to influences similar to those which affect other men. The objects of his desires may differ: but to attain any object he may desire, he will make an effort as soon as he ascertains it will insure its attainment.

Sir Charles Grey, the last Governor of Jamaica, says: "There are few races of men who will work harder or more perseveringly, when they are sure of getting the fruit of their labor, than the African." St. Domingo is often referred to as a proof to the contrary of this; but it must never be forgotten that in St. Domingo, the violence of the transition from slavery to freedom, not only destroyed or drove into exile the entire white population, but also, subsequently, the entire mulatto population—the most intelligent of the colored race. The pure Africans, rude agricultural laborers, almost savages, without the slightest education or intelligence, were thus left alone to work out their own career, without teachers and guides to point out the way to onward progress, and without examples of enjoyment and progress to create the desire to attain a similar position. Under such circumstances, is it at all strange that St. Domingo has not shown more satisfactory results? The fact is that St. Domingo is a most convincing proof of the impolicy of the colonization theory. The African race is a cheerful, docile, submissive population, but of far less intellectual capacity than the Caucasian. What, then, is the interest of both? Evidently, that each, in their sphere, should coöperate for a common purpose, to a common end. When both races, under freedom, are in contact, the Caucasian mind will continue to direct and control the African, and both will be benefited by the peculiar attributes of each. Is not this far better, far more practical, than to separate them by the colonization of the negroes, as proposed by so many honest but impractical minds? Can it be advantageous to separate mind from body—to divide two indispensable requisites to successful results? The fact is, there never was a wilder, more impracticable, and, if carried out, more ruinous scheme suggested, than the colonization of the Southern slaves. What would become of the Southern States were they deprived of all their present labor—that labor which, notwithstanding its lack of intelligence, and its false position, has created the entire wealth they now possess, as well as all they have heretofore consumed? How could the planters replace their present laborers? and what would become of the negroes, transferred to a strange land, without roads, without houses, without teachers and leaders? We should have to furnish them with food and implements, thus adding to our sacrifices, whilst nothing could save either planters or emancipated slaves from hopeless ruin. The planters could not replace the laborers driven away, whilst the laborers, without necessary adjuncts and without leaders to guide them, would for a long time to come produce little or nothing. On the contrary, emancipate the slaves—pay them fairly for all labor done hereafter—give them nothing, unless they make themselves useful—and at once results will be obtained that never have been, and never can be obtained under Slavery. But this is not all. One of the greatest advantages of the emancipation of the Southern slaves will be, that as soon as they are freed, there can be no objection to inviting the native Africans to emigrate by hundreds of thousands to the Southern States. The advent there of an abundant supply of cheap labor—cheap because carried on by people unaccustomed to the numerous wants of the Caucasian race—would cause the South to become the garden of the world; land would rise greatly in value (in Antigua and Barbados it is now worth $500 per acre)—the planters would realize a wealth they never can obtain through coerced labor, [illegible] the increased productions of the Southern States. What is the obstacle to the realization of this desirable result? Is it not wholly those deeply-rooted prejudices against the negro race, and that total ignoring of principles which constantly leads statesmen and others, both North and South, to declare that the negro will not labor unless coerced—that he will rob and murder his master if freed—that he will become a burden on the community unless colonized away from the white race? These prejudices and this ignoring of principles produce the existing laws against the colored race in so many of the free States. The results of emancipation in the British West Indies prove the entire fallacy of these views, which are entirely based on imagination, and not on facts.

The condition of the free blacks in the Northern States is also often pointed to as a proof that the black race is incapable of progress. But what are the true facts in this case? There are in the Free States a small number of the colored race, ignorant and despised—more separated from the white race than in the Southern States, and against whom, therefore, there is greater prejudice than at the South. They are limited by custom and popular prejudice to the most degrading and least remunerated occupations. Any colored man that gives an education to his son finds it nearly useless, for he can find no occupation, except as a whitewasher, carpet-shaker, boot-black or waiter. He cannot become an apprentice to any mechanical trade. No white laborers will work with him. And then the African is condemned because he does not raise himself to the same position as the successful white man! How can he do so when every profitable, every honorable, career is hermetically closed to him?

The true key to the position of the African both North and South, is that he shares the universal fate of inferior conquered races, aggravated by Slavery and by the difference of color which keeps the two races distinct. Everywhere we have seen the conquered race despised by the conquerors. It was so with the Greek Helots—the Roman slaves—the Chinese and Hindoo conquered races. It was so with the conquered races in Spain, in England, in Ireland, in Turkey, and in Modern Greece. It has been so witn the Jews everywhere, until modern ideas partially liberated them from the oppression under which they so long existed. Everywhere the conquering race despises and oppresses the conquered, even when they are of the same color, but where, as with the negro, the difference in color renders the difference in race indelible, the sentiment of superiority naturally increases and the oppression also. Nothing offends the Caucasian race on this continent more than the supposition that the rights of the two races before the law, shall be equal. Under the slave system, the Southerner has little or no disgust of the black race. As a child he suckles the milk of a black nurse—sleeps in her arms without fear—plays with the little pickaninnies. As a man he is waited upon by colored servants. They prepare all the food he consumes; he has even no objection or disgust to the most intimate intercourse with the other sex of the inferior race. All this he endures; but to live in contact with the inferior race as freemen—as beings whose rights must be respected, and whose wills must be overcome otherwise than by commands, is a degradation the proud Caucasian, both North and South, cannot submit to! He would far rather depopulate the country he occupies! If the bondmen and bondwomen must be freed, they must no longer come in contact with them—they must emigrate to another portion of the globe! Even the noble and gentle mind of Jefferson—the greatest and purest statesman this or any other country ever produced—could not brook the idea of the two races living in the same community after the emancipation of the blacks. He was an ardent advocate of emancipation, but held that, when freed, the colored race must be colonized!

Let the country reflect, and it will become convinced that colonization is impracticable. Nay, more, that if practicable it would be ruinous to both races. Let us take no further steps toward such a measure. An humble, submissive, docile race can certainly be made useful to themselves and to others. If the negro is an inferior race, born to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water," let us teach him how he can best render these useful services, and to insure constant useful effort; let him enjoy the usual reward of useful efforts, and bear the usual punishment of idleness and ignorance. Under such a system he will soon choose the course most beneficial to himself and to others, and we shall soon cease to have to guide or supervise him, for he will guide himself, as is fully proved by the experience of the British West India Colonies.

M.

Contrabands as Cultivators.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct what appears to be a misapprehension on the part of your correspondent at Fortress Monroe, concerning the "contrabands" and their disposition to cultivate the soil. Having made personal inquiry, on the ground, I can speak with certainty of the correctness of the following statement.

Gen. Wool appears earnestly to desire to do his whole duty concerning these people, and has given the subject much careful attention; but if, as your correspondent suggests, "he finds their management the most irksome and difficult part of his duties," it is not from their misconduct, but from causes beyond their control. He some time since appointed a "Commission," composed of military gentlemen of high character, to inquire into the condition of this class of people within his Department.

In a recent visit there, by the kindness of Gen. Wool and the Commission, I was permitted to examine their report, and was agreeably surprised to see that they had found very few instances among them giving occasion for complaint.

The report spoke very favorably of their disposition to labor, and of the value of the labor performed by them. By a previous order Gen. Wool had directed that an account of their labor should be kept; for the first-class laborers $8 per month and rations were to be allowed; and for the second-class, $4 per month and rations. This fund was to be in the hands of the Quartermaster; and the balance that remained, after charging for every thing furnished by Government, except subsistence of the laborers, was to be used for the support of the aged, the infirm, and those who, for any cause, could not perform labor.

The Commission found that a fund of more than $5,000 had thus accumulated to be used for the benefit of the infirm and unfortunate. This certainly speaks well for the laborers. Some dissatisfaction arose among the people themselves from the fact that those employed by Government did not have the control of the avails of their labor; while those laboring elsewhere ("oystering," &c.,) did; by the advice of the Commission those laboring for Government are, from that time, to be paid for their labor.

Your correspondent speaks of the people as unwilling to labor on the soil. The truth is, the people have no teams, no tools, no seed, and if they had, there are hardly two consecutive rods of fence between Fortress Monroe and our armies near Yorktown; and, in the opinion of the military authorities, the people could not hitherto have been protected in this kind of labor, if they had entered upon it;—they therefore declined to recommend it. If now the Government will assign them lands in the vicinity of Hampton or elsewhere, and give the necessary security against marauders, and some teams and tools can be furnished them, there will, I am sure, be no good cause of complaint against them on this score.

It seems highly desirable for the comfort of the army in that region, that something of this kind should be done, and the colored people be put in the way of producing such articles as are necessary for the comfort and health of our troops there.

G. W.

A Voice from the Past.

It is refreshing, sometimes, to look over the records of old times and to uncover some of the hidden testimonies left by our predecessors to the cause of truth and freedom. The sentiments of the prominent men of Virginia, thirty years ago, in behalf of emancipation, are well known and frequently appealed to in our discussions. But we are favored with such a testimony from Tennessee, forty-five years ago, in the shape of an address by the Manumission Society of that State, in behalf of freedom, published in 1817, after two public deliveries of the same before the Society. We find it in "*The Iron Platform*," a series of political tracts for the people, published by Wm. Oland Bourne, of this City. This address, for its length, is one of the most interesting, comprehensive and thorough discussions of the system of Slavery we have ever seen, and its powerful appeals for freedom gain new force, in view of the present condition of our political questions and the aspect of the emancipation proposal of President Lincoln. Mr. Bourne has presented the address in the handsomest and cheapest form for universal circulation, and the friends of the cause can hardly do a better thing than to place it in the hands of every voter in the Union as soon as possible. The low price of $1 a hundred, or $10 per thousand, should insure it a wide and speedy sale.

A single extract is all we can spare room for in the pressure on our news columns. Speaking of Slavery, the author says:

"Can it be doubted whether such a state of things is at war with the unchangeable laws of nature! The concurrent voice of all writers is, 'natural rights are such as are essential to man, and universal. Perfect rights in a state of natural liberty are first, a right of life; second, a right to employ his faculties and industry for his own use; third, a right to personal liberty; fourth, a power over life, not to throw it away unnecessarily, but for a good reason; fifth, a right to associate with any person, whom he can persuade, not force.' The same author adds, 'it is unjust and unequal for any individual to hinder or abridge another in any one of these rights without consent. Liberty either cannot or ought not [illegible] guage of common sense, and the spontaneous feeling of [illegible] learned equally feel the force of these truths, and we have one instance of a whole nation solemnly declaring *viva voce* by their representatives their intuitive conviction of these principles. On the celebrated 4th of July, 1776, the representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, declared in the following nervous language: 'we hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men; that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter and abolish it.' On the certainty of the unchangeableness of these truths, we justify our separation from the Government of Great Britain. For the defence and enjoyment of these principles our fathers willingly met death and surrendered their lives martyrs. They bequeathed them to us as the greatest of all human legacies. Yet Slavery as it exists in the United States is in direct opposition to these self-evident maxims. Every line of our history, every battle in our struggle for independence, every anniversary of our national birth, condemns the principles of Slavery, and fixes on us the charge of glaring inconsistency; and every law passed by Legislatures in favor of Slavery is in direct opposition to the principles of our national existence."

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The Important Intelligence from Mexico—The Probabilities of War—The Motives of the French Government—Movements of Contraband Traders, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

Havana, Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

The news from Mexico is so important that it overshadows all else. On the 9th a meeting was held by the Allies to attempt an agreement of the manner in which the conferences of the 15th were to be held, and to systematize the various claims of the three Powers, but this object of the meeting was not even broached, owing to the position the French assumed at the outset, they declaring they would treat no longer with the present Government, which, in a note to that Government, they style "an oppressive minority," and calling Almonte all that is good, pure and noble; and stating that they shall continue to aid and protect him, *as he comes on the authority of the Emperor of France, who expected open hostilities between the Allies and the Mexican troops.* The French have now declared war, which the Mexicans accept, though Juarez says his Government is and always had been disposed to adopt all honorable conciliatory measures for a mediation, but that "force must be repelled with force." The Spanish troops are arriving in English vessels-of-war. The *Phaeton* and *Mersey* brought each their quota, and the *Desperate* is hourly expected. Gen. Prim was to embark on the 25th with the last of his command, and six vessels have been sent from here to bring back the ammunition. President Juarez has issued a call for all citizens between the ages of 20 and 60, and they were flocking to the Government standard from all quarters. There will soon be made startling developments in regard to the prime motives of this Mexican intervention, showing how much influence the holders of the bogus scrip issued by Zuloaga, ($14,000,000,) and of that of Miramon, ($38,000,000,) have had in persuading Louis Napoleon to establish some Government that will acknowledge and pay these $52,000,000. Mr. Laupriere will soon publish in England a document on this subject.

It is stated in the *Epoca* of Madrid that the Government have declined for the present to appoint a new Captain-General for Cuba, Gen. Serrano having consented to remain in his post as long as his health will permit him. This appears to be the case from all that is observable here, but how long the present Captain-General will stay, it would be impossible to determine.

It appears that Gen. Rivero has been appointed Captain-General of Santo Domingo. This agrees with what I have heard reported for some time, that Santana was about to resign and return to Spain. I say "return," because I understand that Santana is not a creole of the island, but a Spaniard by birth.

In Santo Domingo the royal permission has been given to work the coal mines which are said to exist in Samana. The news from that island, received here, is of a nature threatening hostilities between the Spaniards and the Haytians. The former are determined to extend Dominica to what are called its ancient and loyal limits, and they are only waiting the reply of the President of Hayti, which, it is said, if in the negrtive, the troops that are concentrated at Azua will advance into the Haytian territory, and take by force what is demanded of the Haytian Government. According to the last news from Porto Rico, the battalion of artillery that is to form a part of the garrison of the Island of Santo Domingo, left on the 28th of last month, on board of the Spanish steamer *Pizarro*.

The American vessel *Francis Jane* arrived at Porto Rico toward the end of last month, having on board the captain and three sailors of the American schooner *Dancin*, which was wrecked on her voyage from Portland to this port.

Consul Shufeldt went as passenger in the United States mail steamer *Trent* to Vera Cruz, on a mission from the Government at home to the Mexican Government. Vice-Consul Savage is acting as Consul during his absence.

The *Columbia* arrived on the morning of yesterday, and will sail again for New-York on the 3d of May, in the afternoon.]

The United States transport *Black Prince* arrived at Havana on the 13th, with Col. Butler on board, who comes on business for his brother, Gen. Butler, from Ship Island.

The English (?) steamer *Nelly* sailed on the 14th, for Nassau.

The United States gunboat *Chambers*, Capt. Conbry, arrived on the 15th.

The English (?) schooner *Harriet* sailed on the 16th for Matamoras.

The rebel steamer *W. G. Hewes* arrived on the 18th, in three days from New-Orleans, with a cargo of cotton. She is 767 tons burden. The rebel steamer *Arizona*, 670 tons, with a cargo of cotton, also arrived the same day, in three days from New-Orleans. The English schooner *C. Grenfell* sailed on the 18th for Matamoras. The rebel schooner *Eagle* sailed on the 19th for Matamoras.

The rebel steamer *Atlantic*, 660 tons, with a cargo of cotton, arrived on the 20th, in six days from New-Orleans; and the rebel steamer *Matagorda*, 650 tons, arrived on the 21st, with a cargo of cotton, in four days from New-Orleans. The rebel schooners *Wide Awake* and *Gen. Garibaldi*, from New-Orleans, with cotton, arrived on the 22d. The British (?) steamer *Victoria*, 467 tons, with cotton and nine passengers, arrived on the 23d.

The rebel schooner *Cora*, with cotton, arrived on the 27th from New-Orleans, and the schooner *Thomas C. Acton*, from Mobile, also with cotton.

Failure of the Health Bill.

From the New-York Medical Times.

We have again to announce the adjournment of the Legislature of this State without the enactment of the New-York Health bill. As there has been a widespread interest in this measure, it is but right that we should explain the course of legislative action in regard to it, and the causes of its ultimate failure.

At the commencement of the session three Health bills were introduced. One drawn up by a joint Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the New-York Sanitary Association, the Kings County Medical Society, and a Citizens' Association of Richmond County. This was the Metropolitan Health bill, which erected these three adjoining counties, embracing Quarantine, into a Health District, having a Central Board of Health, the majority of the members of which were medical men, and the Inspectors throughout the District were also medical men. The *second* bill emanated from the Police Department, and was essentially the same as the first, except that the governing power was the Commissioners of Police. The *third* bill was concocted at the City Inspector's office, and was designed to retain that eminent official in power.

The session opened with a strong feeling in favor of health reform in New-York; for five successive years this subject had been urged upon the attention of the Legislature, with all the logic which our inexorable death statistics convey to the impartial mind; and nothing now seemed wanting to attain those enactments which would render New-York the healthiest City on the globe. What now gave peculiar effectiveness to the efforts of the friends of reform was the spread of contagious diseases, and especially small-pox, from New-York to country towns, and also to the army by the regiments which passed through the City. The country towns of the State, [illegible] Providence, R. I.; New-Haven, Conn.; Jersey City, N. J., represented to our Legislature, that their respective communities were constantly infected with diseases derived from New-York City; and asked the enactment of laws for the control of preventable diseases in the commercial metropolis of the country. The Governors of several States made similar communications to our State Government. No measure had the strength of the Health Bill during the first half of the session, and all predicted its certain passage, except those who are familiar with the secret but all-powerful influences which control Albany legislation.

The several bills were thoroughly canvassed by their friends before the Committee of the two Houses, and finally a Joint Committee drew up a bill which contained the distinguishing features of the first bill above sketched. This bill passed the Assembly by a constitutional vote. It went into the Senate with the fairest prospects of triumphing over the corruption fund, which was this year swelled to an enormous amount, and which had already begun to make the weak knees of certain extremely *conscientious* country members tremble. But at the very threshold of the Senate the bill met an enemy more powerful for its defeat than even the corruption fund, and that was the person of His Honor, Mayor Opdyke, who had joined hands with the bitterest enemies of the measure, and declared through his attorney, that, unless the bill was so amended as to give him the power in its management which he desired, it ought to be defeated. Amendment at that late day was known to be its certain defeat. The friends of the bill were astounded, nay, bewildered, by this announcement; the report was regarded as incredible. Mr. Opdyke had, previously to becoming Mayor of New-York, been a warm advocate of the Health bill, and had personally, in former years, gone before the Legislature to urge its passage. Besides, a delegation of citizens waited upon him early in the session, before the bill was drafted, to secure his coöperation during the Winter, and desired to place him in such relation to the measure as would best subserve the interests of the City.

But the report proved to be too true; Mayor Opdyke had really joined the "Ring" that by corruption, falsehood, political intrigues, and every unseemly device, annually unites in unholy bonds to defeat this most righteous measure. At once the wavering, who were bound by every moral obligation to sustain the bill, but who had been tampered with and only wanted some scapegoat to hide their shame, welcomed the proffered protection of the Mayor, and became its subtle opponents. Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, heretofore a warm and consistent friend of the bill; Senator Abbott, of Cayuga County; Senator Truman, of Steuben County; Senator Angel, of Allegany County, are among the number whose real convictions of duty were plain and unmistakable, but who now disregarded every consideration of justice and humanity, and took counsel only with the demon of prejudice. The Health bill was a failure from the moment the Mayor produced this defection in the ranks of its nominal, and but for his personal persuasion, actual supporters. Thus were crushed in a moment, the long deferred hopes of the benevolent and philanthropic of our City; and thus, at one ruthless, heartless dash of official power, the fruits of years of self-sacrificing and disinterested labors were blighted. It is proved to a mathematical demonstration, that at least nine thousand of our laboring poor die annually, that would be saved by the enforcement of the provisions of the Health bill just defeated. Who will not commiserate the man that in later life will have to reflect that for personal gain and political power, which will doubtless turn to ashes in his grasp, he sacrificed the lives, health, happiness, and well-being of tens of thousands of his fellow-men?

Such is the simple story of the defeat of the Health bill in the Legislature of 1862. While we would hold up to the scorn of our citizens the thrice guilty authors of this great public calamity—for in no other light can it be viewed—let us do all honor to those members of the Legislature who advocated the bill with unanswerable arguments. From this district Hon. Mr. Benedict and Senator Smith, of Kings County, Speaker Raymond and Hon. Royal Phelps, of this City, and Hon. Mr. Ely, of Richmond, deserve and will receive the lasting gratitude of every philanthropic citizen. We cannot forbear to notice the noble stand of Messrs. Phelps and Ely, who both belonged to the party which would be most seriously affected by the passage of the bill, yet who declared that when such a great public measure came before them as legislators, they would disregard all mere party obligations, and give it their unqualified support. In what striking contrast do such declarations of duty appear with the pitiful apology with which Mayor Opdyke attempts to justify his defeat of the bill. Of the country members who especially interested themselves in the Health bill, we may mention, not invidiously, Messrs. Pringle, Bowen, Stetson, Pryne, and Senators Tobey, Montgomery and Munroe.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

SANITARY ITEMS—THE NATIONAL FLAG OVER THE NEW-ORLEANS STATUE OF HENRY CLAY—DISCOUNT ON REBEL CURRENCY—EAST TENNESSEE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Thursday, May 1, 1862.

Kentucky and Louisville yesterday sent to Pittsburgh Landing another large sanitary boat, (Capt. Sherley's *Telegraph No. 3*,) equipped by Drs. Perin, Chipley and Bell, and carrying many excellent volunteer nurses, of both sexes. She will remain at that Landing in readiness to help take care of the wounded in the impending battle. The Sanitary Commission thank the ladies of Bourbon, Hart and Nelson, for extensive contributions. At an entertainment here, on the 29th ult., for the benefit of the Commission, some $500 were cleared, and as much will be cleared to-morrow night in the same way for the same object.

There are 600 empty beds in the Nashville hospitals, occasioned by the recovery of that number of patients.

We are glad that W. T. Sherman is about to be made a Major-General—a rank he so well deserves.

Kentucky suggests that our patriot troops in New-Orleans raise the American flag over the statue of Henry Clay, on Canal-street.

By order of Gen. Halleck, the licenses of thirty-two pilots and forty-nine engineers have been revoked, and reissued upon proving loyalty or giving bonds.

The *Journal's* local editor, Mr. Lucas, says that Col. Dent has, under the most embarrassing circumstances, performed his whole duty as Provost-Marshal.

A New-York City correspondent of the *Journal* remarks that Humphrey Marshall is so far a ruined man that he can only be useful as a huge example of atonement. He could not, if he would, depart from life as decently, or even as sincerely cared for, as Jack Falstaff.

The most virulent and impracticable Nashville rebel is said to reject Confederate money as disdainfully as the most inveterate loyalist. Louisville brokers discount at 28 per cent. Union and Planters' Banks of Tennessee, and the Tennessee State and other Southern banks, at 40 to 50.

Three thousand offices, vacated by the rebellion in Tennessee, are soon to be filled, under the auspices of Gov. Johnson, by loyal and true Tennesseeans like himself. He implores the Government to relieve and deliver East Tennessee at once.

PONTIAC.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS—LOUISVILLE'S DISPOSITION OF LOYAL AND REBEL DEAD—A SUGGESTED BASIS FOR CONFISCATION—NO FELLOWSHIP WITH LECOMPTON-BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRATS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Friday, May 2, 1862.

Collector Cotton received, yesterday, $2,000,000 to pay the Government's indebtedness to Louisville. Special Treasury-Agent W. D. Gallagher announces that all applicants for permits to ship and trade shall file affidavits that they are loyal to the Government, will in all things so deport themselves, and in no way give aid, comfort, information, or encouragement to the rebels; and, if required, shall give bonds with sureties, in penalties equal to the values of the merchandise permitted. Steamers which could be purchased in Cincinnati and Louisville five months ago for eight or ten thousand dollars each, now command fourteen to eighteen thousand dollars each. The business of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad increases from day to day. Treasury notes are at par all along the road. In the probable course of events we will soon have Southern trade enough to prosper again, and to help sustain the credit of our Government.

Commissary Symonds advertises for cash sale 168,000 pounds lard, 92,000 pounds grease, and 21,800 pounds rye.

The Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company's 6,000 acres, in Breckinridge and Hancock, will be sold at public auction in Cloverport, the 1st of July, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, in equal amounts.

Louisville buries in her beautiful cemetery the bodies of the rebels who die in her hospitals. What a contrast to the enemy's treatment of our dead! A week ago I counted five hundred graves of Union soldiers buried in parallel rows on the cemetery's highest ground. Our fifty odd policemen, like other good citizens, continue to subscribe hundreds of dollars for the loyal wounded here. There are two hundred and seventy-five in the hospitals at New-Albany.

The *Journal's* Junior regards it not improbable that Congress will adopt a measure of confiscation, based on the following views: That confiscation in any form can not be deemed a war measure, as its whole efficacy depends on victory, which the prospects of the measure will render more difficult instead of more easy; that confiscation's true office is not to hasten victory but to improve it, by stimulating the people [illegible] after victory shall have reëstablished the authority of the Government; and [illegible] this high office the [illegible] of confiscation must be conditional and go into effect when the authority of the Government shall be reëstablished, and not before, but if the contrary should be ordered, the confiscation would after all become wholesale, or virtually unconditional, at least, and so operate as a goad to desperation, in lieu of an inducement to submission.

Kentucky followers of the late Mr. Douglas declare they can't afford to trust the politicians of the Lecompton school, and if such bogus Democrats are to lead-off in the Democratic Party, they want nothing to do with it. They don't recognize as Democrats repudiators of Democratic promises and pledges, defeaters of Democratic nominees, [illegible] Disunionists, intelligent and conscious traitors.

PONTIAC.

BUOYANT FEELING IN KENTUCKY—PROGRESS OF TRADE—GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE FROM TENNESSEE, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Tuesday, May 6, 1862.

A change of feeling having come over our Councilmen, they have determined not to set apart any more ground in Cave Hill Cemetery for the burial of rebels. Seven rebels died here last week; twenty-six in St. Louis; two hundred and fifty-four at Camp Douglas, up to the 1st.

It is stated that some Kentucky Union regiments have not half their proper strength present for duty. A loud call is made upon the laggards to return to their posts. Thousands are reported absent from Halleck's regiments from the Western, Northwester and Middle States, at a time when it is so necessary to demolish the forces of Beauregard and Lovell. However, we entertain no doubt that Halleck and Butler, Farragut, Porter and Foote, will hold, occupy and possess the entire Mississippi River and Valley, in short order. No secesh dare take up the bets freely offered here, that we will have accomplished this result before the 1st of June, and that before that time we will have recovered Richmond, Norfolk, and the rest of Southern Virginia.

Sidney Johnston's body is still on the Shiloh battle-field. An eminent officer states this to be a demonstrated fact. No wonder the Memphis *Argus* and Richmond *Examiner* and *Whig* avow that Beauregard was badly defeated on the 7th of April.

Joseph Allen, a Kentucky pioneer, died on the 23d ult., in his 88th year. He spoke fitting words for his country in his dying hour: "Tell me of no defeats! Are the armies of the Union victorious?"

Three hundred and sixty-eight hogsheads of tobacco arrived here from Southern Kentucky on the 2d, and 305 yesterday. One hogshead sold here yesterday at the unprecedented price of $27 50 per hundred.

The quickest steamboat time on record between Cincinnati and Louisville (150 miles) was made the other day by the *Atlantic*—5 hours and 25 minutes.

As the work of Tennessee's restoration advances, so does the value of her old bank notes. A Louisville merchant advertises this morning for several thousand dollars of Planters and Union Banks, to complete an order, for which he will pay 75 cents.

It is most gratifying to see that Hons. Balie Peyton, W. B. Campbell, W. B. Stokes, Jordan Stokes, W. H. Polk, and other highly influential Tennesseeans, are coöperating with Johnson, Maynard, Etheridge and Brownlow for the immediate restoration of the former relations of entire Tennessee to the National Union. The good old cause moves nobly on!

PONTIAC.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson on the Legislative Caucus.

WHAT HE DID AND WHAT HE DIDN'T.

To the Editors of the Albany Evening Journal:

Gentlemen: I notice in your paper of the 28th ult. a communication, purporting to be from a "Republican Member of the Assembly," and professing to give a "History of the Objects and Results of the late Legislative Caucus," containing, in a somewhat extended statement, the following passages. As I did not belong to or participate in the caucus, I do not perceive that my *outside* action was essential to its *history*; but if it was of sufficient importance to lay before the public, it should be correctly represented. The following are extracts from the communication alluded to:

"About the first of the present month a printed slip was handed about the halls of the Capitol, containing an address, to be signed by the Union members of the Senate and Assembly, and calling a caucus of such members for the evening of the 10th. An Albany paper announced the fact that it was in circulation, that it was written by Hon. D. S. Dickinson, and that it embodied the views of the State officers, and that it was intended to provide for continuing the active existence of the Union or People's Party, organized at Syracuse last Fall. Very few members had seen it, and, so far as could be ascertained, its circulation was restricted to the Union Democrats and to a few Senators who had been Republicans, but whose sympathies and active exertions were turning against their former Republican associates and becoming enlisted on the Democratic side. And the knowledge of this intended Union caucus, or at least of its objects and purposes, was confined mainly to the Unionists of this class.

* * * * *

"The caucus then adjourned to the evening of the 10th, the same evening originally designated by the Unionists, who, *under Mr. Dickinson's lead, had issued the first address.* An essential point had been gained in removing the distrust which the Union Democrats had felt of the objects of the meeting."

These passages convey an erroneous impression, which I presume you will allow me to correct by the publication of this note. Soon after the issue of certain resolutions by a Republican Committee, consisting of Mr. Draper and others, recommending *strict* Republican organization, action, &c., a "*Republican member of the Assembly*" invited me to meet a number of gentlemen for the purpose of consultation *touching the continuance of the Union movement of last Autumn*, and I went there accordingly. The meeting was composed of both Democrats and Republicans, and more of the latter than the former. The sentiment seemed unanimous that the Union of last Fall should be continued upon the same broad and generous principles and basis as then, until the close of the war; and I was requested, urged to pen a brief address, to be signed by members of the Legislature who concurred in this view, for the purpose of calling a State Convention. The address was to embody the sentiment of the Union Convention of last Fall—was to avoid all party platform making, and to recommend that all *Union men, irrespective* of former or present political designation or shades of opinion, should unite in furtherance of the common object. I consented to write the desired address. I did write it; and at a subsequent similar meeting it was entirely and cordially approved, and was put in type for convenience, and the proofs partially corrected, though it was not published. I heard that proof-slips were issued to some members of the Legislature, though I had no agency in it, and no personal knowledge concerning it. I soon after learned that some of those who begged me most persistently to pen this brief address, and who most loudly approved it when I produced it, were engaged in *drawing* and *shading* a doctrinal platform—seeing how far they could depart from the Republican creed without missing it, and how near they could come to the Democratic principle without butting it—and not being an admirer of this mode of treating subjects at any time, and especially at this, I took no further thought concerning it. This is a true *history* of *Mr. Dickinson's lead* in the matter. The *full history* of the Caucus, since my name has been introduced, is incomplete without the publication of the address I prepared. I send it to you, as embodying *my sentiments* of what is due to the occasion, and will much oblige me, if you will lay it before your readers, who have thus far had but a partial view. I do not inquire, in this relation, whether I agree to every word and every sentiment contained in the address and resolutions of the Legislative Caucus, or much more, or whether I do not. But, I hold that when the action of a whole people is invoked to put down a rebellion, the discussion of questions which have divided parties, and upon which good Union men frequently differ, is calculated to rob the Union movement of its great moral power and grandeur,—to awaken distrust and jealousy amongst Union men,—to arouse the slumbering energies of party into life, and beget internal strifes and struggles,—expending upon each other wasteful ness and strength which should be reserved for a common enemy; and, in fine, calculated to minister to the very spirit of party which the Union movement professes to ignore.

Sincerely yours, D. S. DICKINSON.

Personal.

The following Americans were registered at Gun & Co.'s American and General Agency and Reading Room, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., Eng., week ending April 26, 1862: D. S. Chamberlin, M. D., New-York; John N. Freeman, M. D., Illinois; H. M. Saville and wife, Boston; Arthur Sands, New-York; Quincey Phillips, Boston; J. A. Lowry, B. A., New-York; J. P. D. Camp, New-York; Theodore Bourne, New-York; J. Washington Agnew, London, C. W.; E. S. Hollan, Philadelphia; Jno. Starr, Philadelphia; S. Tisdale and wife, New-York; J. R. Blossom and wife, North Carolina; Chas. F. Page, Valparaiso, Chili.

Col. Farnsworth, commanding Seventy-ninth Highlanders, now at Beaufort, S. C., arrived in the last steamer from that port. Those who have relatives in that regiment, and all others interested in its welfare, can see the Colonel at No. 3[illegible] Broadway, up stairs. We regret to say Col. F. returns an invalid, afflicted with paralysis of the right arm.

Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American and General Agency and Reading-Room, No. 10, Strand, London, W. E., Eng., for the week ending April 19, 1862: George Francis Train, John Curtis, of Boston, Mass.; P. R. Hoffman, Mrs. R. R. Hoffman and family, of Baltimore; C. P. Grosvenor, President New-York Central College, Courtland, N. Y.; Thomas Hansbrow, Sacramento, Cal.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no later news from Gen. McClellan's army this morning. It probably advances too fast for the Telegraph corps to keep pace with it.

From Fortress Monroe, we learn that the *Monitor* on Friday again approached Sewall's Point, and fired a few shots, which do not appear to have elicited any response. The Rip Raps battery also opened briskly, and a large number of shots from it fell in the woods on the Point. Commodore Goldsborough has made an official report of the operations on Thursday in Hampton Roads, in which he reveals the whole plan by which the *Merrimac* was to have been disposed of had she ventured within reach.

The dispatches published by us this morning indicate that Beauregard is straining every nerve to augment the numbers of his army opposed to Gen. Halleck. Wherever the great battle is to be fought, whether at Corinth, at Columbus, or at Grand Junction, the rebel leaders evidently consider now that the fate of the rebellion hangs upon its result. The conscription act is being rigidly enforced, and the conscripts hurried to the field, and all other points are being weakened to swell the ranks of the one great army. Even Fort Wright, which is now threatened by Commodore Foote's flotilla, is left without a supporting force of infantry, and will, doubtless, soon be evacuated.—at least such is the opinions of competent judges. The question of food for Beauregard's army is one of the greatest moment, and one which will doubtless tend to precipitate a battle. Deserters from the rebel lines report that even now the troops are on half rations, and that the provisions will not last forty days.

The news from the Mississippi River is of much importance. A refugee from Memphis, who has arrived at Cairo, reports that the Provost-Marshal commenced the burning of cotton early last week, and that most of the sugar and molasses had been thrown into the river. The report is corroborated by National soldiers recently in the hands of the enemy, but who have been exchanged. This indicates a design on the part of the rebel authorities to give up the whole line of the Mississippi, with very little if any resistance.

We learn from the Mountain Department that Gen. Milroy, on Wednesday last, was confronted by a rebel army, said to be the forces of Johnson, Jackson and Ewell, combined. After sharp skirmishing he was joined by Gen. Schenck, who made a forced march of thirty-four miles in one day to join him. The enemy then attempted to make an attack from three directions, and made a determined effort to plant a battery, but Gen. Milroy detached four regiments to prevent it, and the effort was unsuccessful. A brisk engagement occurred, in which our loss was five killed and seventy wounded, and that of the rebels was severe. The rebels were finally repulsed, when our forces fell back to join reinforcements sent forward by Gen. Fremont. Arnoldsburgh and Spencer, two towns near Parkersburgh, have been seized by an organized guerrilla force numbering about 400, who were threatening the Grafton Railroad; but our latest dispatches state the force at Spencer have been defeated by a portion of Gen. Kelly's forces under Major Trimble.

Our special correspondent with Gen. McDowell's army telegraphs from Falmouth that a rebel brigade is encamped on the opposite side of the river, about six miles below Fredericksburgh. The report that a large body of rebels is at Guinness' Station is also confirmed. Our forces are now in full possession of Fredericksburgh, with the Union flag flying. The British Consul has also run up his flag.

An arrival from the Gulf brings us advices from Fort Pickens to the 24th ult. Pensacola was at that time yet in the hands of the rebels, who were reported to have eleven thousand men there. Gen. Arnold, in command of the National forces at Santa Rosa, was waiting a reinforcement of gunboats before making an attack on Pensacola. The capture of New-Orleans has relieved our gunboats from duty in that vicinity, and, after they pay their attentions to Mobile, Gen. Arnold will doubtless have his wants supplied.

The schooner *Viola*, Capt. Haskell, from Port Royal in seven days, arrived yesterday morning. On the 2d inst., off Charleston, spoke the U. S. gunboat *Onward*, having in tow a yawl boat with the captain and crew of a schooner that had been captured by one of the blockading fleet. The crew of the schooner had attempted to escape from her in the boat, but were cut off from the land and made prisoners. Capt. Haskell did not learn the name of the schooner captured, or the vessel taking her.

GENERAL NEWS.

The meeting of conservative Members of Congress, in accordance with the call read in the House on Friday, was held at the Capitol yesterday. Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, presiding. The business was merely preliminary.

A disastrous fire occurred at Troy yesterday, the losses from which are estimated at at least two millions dollars. Numbers of the public buildings were destroyed, including the Fulton House, The Union House, the American House, Washington Hall, the Fifth and Sixth street churches, Johnson's Block, and Gurley's Mathematical Works. The fire spread so rapidly, owing to a high wind, that but little property could be saved, and the authorities were forced to blow up buildings to stay its progress.

The bark *Texana*, from Port Royal, which arrived yesterday, brought 1,943 bales of cotton.

The Nashville *Union* says, Mr. H. Campbell, a merchant of that city for near twenty years, informs it that a few weeks ago he had sixty-six bales of cotton burned near Pulaski, Giles County, by Scott's marauders. He is satisfied that it was done at the instigation of the planter whom he had paid for the cotton. A week ago last Thursday Morgan's gang burned forty-two bales more, belonging to the same gentleman.

A letter from Senator Grimes, of Iowa, dated Washington, May 1, says that he is informed by Secretary Stanton that no more exchanges of prisoners can be made at present. The reason of this decision he does not know.

Gen. Grant's official report, after having been sent back to him for correction once or twice, has passed through Gen. Halleck's hands, and is now at headquarters in St. Louis, awaiting final revision. It will soon be published.

The weather off the coast of Georgia and South Carolina is becoming exceedingly warm, and though, comparatively speaking, the health of the soldiers has been good, it cannot be long before the influence of the malaria will be felt, and much sickness must ensue. No precautionary measures, however wisely planned or effectually carried out, can prevent the attacks of Southern fever.

The constitutionality of the late act of the Legislature for closing the Broadway Concert Saloons was argued yesterday before Recorder Hoffman, on a motion to discharge one of the parties arrested at Canterbury Hall on a writ of *habeas corpus*. James T. Brady and Frank Byrne, Esqs., appeared for the prisoner, and submitted printed points against the constitutionality of the act, on which was based a lengthy argument. Mr. Whitehead, Assistant District-Attorney, replied for the people, and the Recorder reserved his decision.

Prices of Flour were again reduced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., on Saturday, in view of the heavy receipts, and a fair business was transacted, mainly on shipping brands. Wheat was inactive. Corn was less freely purchased at lower rates. A moderate demand prevailed for Cotton, which was firm: as also for Hops, Coal, Coffee, Molasses, Rice and Whisky. Pork was more active, but decidedly cheaper. Lard and Beef attracted less attention. Sugars, Tallow, Fish, Hay, Pig Iron, and Wool were in fair request. The freight market exhibited less animation, owing in part to the advanced claims of shipowners. There were 570 vessels of all classes in port.

The Emancipation of the Popular Mind.

A marked change, every one must have observed, has come over the American Press during the last six months, indicative, like most general features of the Press, of a corresponding condition of the public mind. In former years, and even in the beginning of this war, the columns of our leading journals were crowded with editorials copied from the British Press. An able leader of the London *Times* on American affairs, a letter from the distinguished "Special," articles from the *Daily News* or the *Post*, were scattered, by means of our Metropolitan Press, among millions of readers over the whole country. The London journals could be fairly said to have a nation of readers—at least when treating of certain topics—on this side of the Atlantic. Some of these articles were read from admiration of their literary cleverness, some as good specimens of English blundering on foreign topics, and many from a solid respect for the judgment of the nation, whose thoughts and sentiments they were supposed to represent. There was, too, a keen sensitiveness here as to the good opinion of the English people, and a certain want often of solid self-respect, so that we were extremely alive both to their praise and blame. All this had its advantages, as well as its disadvantages. If we showed rather too much youthful sensitiveness to foreign opinion, it was yet a fortunate thing for us that we heard of faults from a cool critic abroad, which we should never have heard from our own admirers at home. Besides, to the many in the Free States, laboring patiently to diminish and restrict a great wrong and abuse, it was a wonderful comfort and support to feel that the old heart of England beat manfully against Slavery, and that, whenever she had the opportunity, she would break over the barriers of national jealousy, and forget the profits of trade, in the noble cause of humanity.

All this is changed now. Our pleasing illusions in regard to English sympathy and English devotion to the rights of man in a distant country are rudely dispelled. We see plainly now that nations are expected to have no sympathies. For months we have been listening to careful judgments, philosophic reasoning and confident prophecies in the British Tory journals, proving and declaring that Democracy in America never had a nationality, that it had not sufficient power or perseverance to preserve even its semblance, and that the Slaveholders' Rebellion was destined by all the courses of Providence and history certainly to succeed. We were laughed at, derided, mocked for doing nothing, and then censured for shedding our brothers' blood. First we could not fight, and then we fought too fiercely. The "great American Union" was spoken of as among the things of the past, and we were exhorted to accept *un fait accompli*. Society was pictured here as first given up to mobs, and then under the feet of a military despotism. National bankruptcy was certain, and defeat inevitable. It mattered not that each succeeding steamer to Liverpool falsified a prophecy, or brought the overthrow of a theory. The Tory Press had always some new and marvelous possibility which was to threaten our cause; and, finally, we observe, in the late arrivals, they have taken refuge in the comforting explanation, that "nothing turns out in that country as it ought to," and that even if a wretched Democracy, like the American, should really establish that it has a Government, and a free one, and should be able to crush a vast conspiracy without bankruptcy or revolution or mob law, it would be entirely contrary to all the sound lessons of history, as interpreted by Tory philosophers. This tone in the aristocratic British organs has at length had its legitimate and natural effect here; people have become utterly tired of it and indifferent to it. Our Press, reflecting the popular taste, no longer print English comments on our affairs, for the simple reason that most of them are so dull and so wide of the mark that no one will read them. They are only interesting usually as intellectual curiosities—as, for instance, the views of a Japanese would be on European society. Mr. Russell's letters have long since disappeared from the most of the American journals. Even the articles which are most intelligent and able—as, for instance, the singularly clever and witty leaders of the *Daily News*, and the impartial letters in the *Spectator*—share the fate of the Tory journals, and no one now reads an English newspaper. The popular mind has reached a new stage of growth. It has become emancipated from English criticism. Having tried the English judgment—at least as shown in the most influential organs—in a great crisis, and found it utterly wanting, deficient in breadth of view, in understanding and in power of inference—it quietly drops it out of view or consideration. The nation knew it had a work to do, and though the whole world had been opposed, it would have done it. But now, having nearly accomplished the work, we remember those who dissuaded, as the youth remembers timid advisers and opponents before the successful accomplishment of a great deed—they are simply no longer valued.

This people, thank Heaven! have never, in their political life, depended on any foreign opinion. They have founded their Government, sustained it—and now nearly saved it—against the judgment of the aristocratic and leading classes of the civilized world. Henceforth, in all matters, whether of society or National dignity, or public taste, we trust they will be equally independent of those whose judgment and whose fairness of view they have tested at the most critical time.

Light Breaking Upon the Rebels.

Difficult as it is to catch the rebels, in their frequent flights from the battle-field, it is, perhaps, even more difficult to do so in argument. There is no way of cornering a rebel, even by the stern logic of facts. Like the celebrated Irish flea, when you put your finger upon him and have him, he isn't there! Drive their armies from stronghold to stronghold,—from State to State,—and they are only making victorious "retreats," in comparison to which, that of the 10,000 Greeks sinks to insignificance;—whip them behind their own intrenchments, at the ratio of two to one against us, and we have only done so by means of "overwhelming numbers" on our side; repulse them on land, at the point of the bayonet, and it was not our soldiers, but gunboats, that gained the victory;—let our gunboats range themselves before a traitor city and order it to supplant the Confederate rag by our National standard,—and, straightway we find it was not the gunboats that compelled obedience;—it was TREACHERY! Perhaps it was "treachery" that has made even Yorktown surrender. Says the Norfolk *Day Book:*

> "The telegraph tells this morning the most deplorable tale ever heard in America, or, we believe, in the world. Two contemptible little steamers have come up to the great City of New-Orleans—inhabited by a population of 200,000 souls, defended by miles upon miles of columbiads and rifled cannon, possessing six floating batteries of immense power, and containing within her bosom not less than 30,000 disciplined troops—and have commanded the authorities to haul down the Confederate flag! Sailing through miles of the heaviest artillery, *it does not appear that so much as a single shot was fired at these two little steamers. On the contrary, everything seems to have been prepared beforehand for their quiet reception.* Never, since the world began, was there such a transaction—so dark, so mysterious, so altogether unaccountable. Terrible suspicions are afloat, but we hold it best not to give voice to them, until something more definite shall have reached us."

The loyal States are pursuing this unhappy war with so little abstract desire of mere military triumph over their opponents—and have so many glorious victories already to reward the prowess of their army and navy, even if they were fighting in any such vindictive spirit—that they could well afford to lose the laurels gained at New-Orleans, if it were at all true that that city yielded in the manner stated by the *Day Book*.

That our cotemporary is right in suspecting the existence of a strong Union feeling in New-Orleans, we are fully convinced; and we should rejoice if his insinuations were true, that that feeling was so intense and matured as to have caused the surrender of the city, without a blow. Unfortunately, however, these statements are not borne out by facts. The *Bulletin*, of the 23d, publishes a letter from a young officer in Fort Jackson, to a friend in New-Orleans, in which he describes the bombardment of that fort during the whole of Friday and Saturday. He tells of a continuous stream of fire being kept up by thirteen and ten-inch mortar shells from our mortar vessels, and rifle shells from our gunboats, day and night, at the average of one every twelve seconds, or five a minute, for nearly seventy hours!—he confesses the gallantry of our gunboats, "which, however,"—he boastingly adds—"we drove back six times yesterday, and three or four times already this morning. St. Philip is fighting with great spirit, and does yeoman service for us. Whenever they press us too severely, she opens on them with columbiads and rifled seven-inch navy." Not only this, but we find Major-Gen. Lovell, in an official dispatch from New-Orleans, and while the bombardment was progressing, asking Brig.-Gen. Duncan, the commander of Fort Jackson, to thank his officers and men for "their heroic fortitude in enduring one of the most terrific bombardments ever known to have occurred, and the courage and skill with which they have crushed the enemy whenever he has dared to come from under cover." Duncan, in reply, says:

> "We are still cheerful, and have an abiding faith in our ultimate success. We are making repairs as best we can. Our best guns are still in working order. Most of them have been disabled at times. *Twenty-five thousand 13-inch shells have been fired by the enemy, thousands of which have fallen in the fort.* They must soon exhaust themselves: if not, we can stand it as long as they can."

This sounds like fighting, and very hard fighting too; at the only spot in which New-Orleans was really defensible. It fell, as every other rebel stronghold must and will fall, by the indomitable bravery and perseverance of our country's defenders; and the *Day Book*, in attempting to prove too little, has really proved a great deal too much.

We leave it to accept whichever horn of the dilemma it prefers: either that our forces were perfectly irresistible to the determined defenders of the city; or that our success is entirely the result of the loyal sentiment in New-Orleans. To us either view of the question is acceptable; and it is useless to be discussing cause and effect, when that great emporium of commerce, commanding the whole Mississippi valley, was bound to come back to the Union, loyal or disloyal.

And when New-Orleans and other reconquered ports shall have been opened—as they doubtless soon will be—not only to native but to foreign commerce; when the armies of rebellion are being hunted from place to place, and the panic-stricken members of the bogus Cabinet and Congress are flying—as they already are—even less from our avenging armies than from their own outraged people; when the Southern masses begin—as they very soon will—to taste once more, under *Northern protection*, the sweets of peaceful commerce; to see their post-offices opened, money circulating, life and property secured, steamers again crowding their busy wharves or joyfully plowing their majestic rivers, their long-abandoned schoolhouses reopened, their church bells summoning to prayer instead of being fused to cannon for murdering their countrymen, buoys replaced in their harbors, and destroyed lighthouses once more casting their warning ray upon the midnight deep, there will be yet stronger manifestations—not only at New-Orleans, but throughout the South—of what the Norfolk *Day Book* may choose to consider treachery, but which we shall prefer to look upon rather as a sensible and happy return to reason, honor and prosperity.

Metropolitan Morals in War Time.

It was predicted and expected by the Southern Press, and Southern clergymen, even, that New-York would be deluged with vice, crime, and bloodshed, when the war for the Union should once begin. Our European friends have gone so far as to describe our condition to be that of lawless anarchy. The more timid among ourselves can hardly make themselves believe that we have not been on the verge of a "reign of terror." If we can trust our eyes and the ordinary inlets of evidence, we are constrained to say: "We don't see it."

The welcome truth should be proclaimed alike to friends, foes, and "neutrals," that greater progress has been made in public morals during the year of civil war than in any recent equal period of time; and that in no large city of the world is there a more general ascendancy of law, or more perfect security for person and property, or a sounder moral sentiment, than in the Commercial Metropolis at this hour. We make this claim deliberately—with its limitations hereafter to be defined—and will attempt to justify it.

It is an admitted fact that the measure of respect for the Sabbath is the surest index of individual or public morality. In the first enthusiasm of the war there were serious encroachments on sacred time and the beginnings of unusual license. But they were speedily checked, and the order and quiet becoming the Lord's Day happily restored. The disturbances of the peace and temptations to drunkenness and crime have been restrained with a firm hand, so that the City is as remarkable for the refreshing stillness of its Sabbaths as it was a few years ago for its noise and dissipation. Sunday theatres are unknown, Sunday dram-shops are closed,—all of them ostensibly, most of them really. And an almost universal public sentiment approves of restraints which were regarded as unwarranted or obsolete in "the piping time of peace."

It is a significant fact, in this connection, that the demagogical attempts of our City Judge and some of the Police Justices, to release the Sunday liquor-sellers from the restraints of law have excited the disgust and ridicule of the community, and have proved completely powerless. It cannot be a demoralized community whose frown blasts the betrayer of a public trust, or whose sneer withers the hand that applies itself to wholesale mischief. "You have made yourself the laughing-stock of the whole City," said an honest official, in high station, to the Judge who expounded, &c., "Beverage" to be the *act* of passing liquor over the counter, with the doors open. There is moral health in such a laugh.

It was in a time of war, too, that the measures were inaugurated for the suppression of the abominable concert saloons. The unanimity with which the public voice clamored for the extermination of this pest compelled a *unanimous vote* of the Assembly in favor of the stringent law now in process of enforcement. Equal unanimity will there be in sustaining the authorities charged with its execution. But is not such a fact a demonstration of the soundness of moral principles, and of the ascendancy of the friends of social order in the midst of civil war?

What is the testimony of our Court Calendars? With a numerous and vigilant Police, the detection and arrest of criminals is general and speedy. Are our criminal docks thronged as of yore? On the contrary, the Presiding Judge at the Court of General Sessions for March made the announcement—in support of his remark, that "the criminal statistics of New-York compared favorably with those of any city in the world."—That there were but *fifty cases* on the calendar for trial, against two hundred and seventy-five at the corresponding term in '61. And Recorder Hoffman, in his charge to the Grand Jury in April, "reverted to the great decrease in the number of criminals brought before the Court."

The statistics of the Police Department would confirm this encouraging view of municipal morals. Thus instead of twenty-five per cent. excess of Sunday arrests above the average of the week, as under the old *regimé* of free rum, the number of week-day arrests exceeded those of Sunday by *forty per cent.*, during 1861, and the same average extends back to August, '59, when the Police authorities began the suppression of the Sunday liquor traffic. The aggregate *diminution* of Sunday arrests for drunkenness and crime has been more than *thirteen thousand eight hundred*—nearly half of it during war time. Does such a state of facts indicate anarchy and demoralization?

We might extend these illustrations, and might speculate on the causes which have operated to produce a result so gratifying. We content ourselves for the present with the statement of the facts.

Candor demands, however, that attention should be directed to the existence of a power in the midst of us, whose subtle and malign influence has been steadily antagonistic to all these advances in morals, and which requires to be exterminated before the machinery of Government can resume its normal efficiency. There are associations, powerful in numbers and resources, and skilled in the arts of political intrigue, by whose machinations offices of trust have been filled with pledged allies and defenders of unlawful dram-shops, and the administration of civil and judicial affairs has been usurped, in a good degree, by and for the very men whose traffic most corrupts, demoralizes and burdens society. Every advance in public morals has been in spite of this abnormal and dangerous element. The crowning triumph would be its utter dispersion and overthrow. If we mistake not, the time is auspicious for such an achievement. Let the Police and the Prosecuting Officer perform their duty, and arraign and punish every unlicensed liquor seller—impeaching delinquent Justices and Judges for flagrant complicity with criminals—and the "Ring" will be broken: our Courts will be emancipated; our politics will be purified; our City will be redeemed. It will be worth a civil war if it shall result in the overthrow of negro Slavery at the South and rum bondage in New-York.

Personal Rights at the South.

It has been often said that the contempt which has been felt at the South for the people of the Northern States, has been one cause of the present rebellion. This contempt had its foundation no doubt, in the views of Labor which prevailed in that region. Having once become general, there naturally sprung from it events whose tendency would be to increase that very contempt and hatred which had given them birth. Among these were prominent the very many instances of ill-usage of Northerners throughout the South, unredressed and unrebuked: the tarrings and featherings, and whippings and bullyings in general, which have so many times stirred the blood of those of us at the North who were not too deeply implicated in Southern trade or too dependent upon Southern politicians. But the effect of them has not been felt solely at the South, especially since the war began. There is many a man in the National army who bears burdens more readily, whose heart is made more bold, his blows more vigorous, his rifle more deadly by the remembrance of some such transaction, in which he was an unwilling participant. We are inclined to think that Gen. Mitchel's march on Huntsville was not retarded at all by the memories of that railroad ride of his in Missippi a little more than a year ago, when, as our readers must recollect, he barely escaped being lynched as a Northern Abolitionist.

Hitherto we have had no redress for such wrongs and outrages as these. To be sure, "the Courts were open, and the judicial functions fully executed," as Jeff. Davis boasts they have been since the rebellion began. But of what use were they to a citizen of a Northern State? His life was not safe if he attempted to avail himself of them, or at best no verdict could be got from a slaveholding jury in favor of a "Yankee." Of this treatment the case of Judge Hoar is a well known example. Here was a man of eminence and unblemished reputation, who came not only with his own character to call for respect and good treatment, but representing another State to which on every ground the highest comity should be shown, who came peacefully by ordinary legal means to carry up to the regularly established judicial tribunal of the country for the determination of such questions, a question involving the rights of the citizens of the State which he represented, under the National Constitution. What was the result? Jeff. Davis might have then, with as much exultation as now, declared that "the Courts were open, and the judicial functions fully executed." But Judge Hoar and his daughter fled from Charleston to avoid mob violence, and the South Carolina Legislature made it a State prison offence for any one ever to come into the State for a similar purpose. What wonder that she who has for so many years trampled upon the Constitution in this way, should not hesitate to fire hostile shots at the flag, and do her malicious utmost to overthrow that Constitution entirely.

All these things have borne their legitimate fruit. No one can persistently wrong another without hating him, and they have wronged us too much not to hate us heartily. And as it has been in times past, so will it be in the future, even when the Government of the Union is fully established from the Potomac to the Gulf. If the Southerners are allowed, as they have been, to set their own wills higher than the Constitution of the United States—if they are still allowed to injure and maltreat Northern men unpunished—the era of good feeling will never be reëstablished. Old hatreds will continue, and new ones will be continually springing up. There must be some power upon them all, which will make the citizens of every State feel that however they may treat the citizens of their own State, the citizens of every other State are entitled to have from them the treatment enjoined by civilization. Their rights must be protected at any rate. If they make a claim in accordance with the Constitution and the laws, it must be attended to, instead of being a reason why they should be tarred and feathered, and must be decided also in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. The South, in their treatment of Northern citizens, have gone far back to those barbarous days when every stranger was deemed of course an enemy; and this is not the only respect in which they have gone back toward barbarism, or in which they must be made to come up again to meet the requirements of civilization. But how shall this be done, it may be asked. What can we of New-York do, if South Carolina lynches one of our citizens? Perhaps New-York cannot do anything. We should hardly recommend our following the example of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, who seized New-York vessels in Savannah, because our authorities had stopped arms which were destined for the traitors of that State. But the General Government might take charge of such cases. The Constitution declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." This is one section of the same article in which the basis for a fugitive slave law is found, and if that section could be enforced by laws passed by Congress, so can this; and then, in days to come, a wrong inflicted in one State upon a citizen of another may be redressed by the whole power of the nation, if need be. Some such provision for the speedy redress of such wrongs would be the best preventative against such outrages, of which, unless some such step is taken in the matter, we shall find that peace will bring us an overwhelming crop. This war will not give us the affections of the South, for some time to come, at any rate. It must be understood whenever peace does come, that each citizen goes anywhere in the limits of the United States, free to think, to speak and to act without danger of lynch law so long as he keeps himself within bounds of laws passed in accordance with the Constitution whose supremacy is so soon to be everywhere acknowledged.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—Large numbers of disabled soldiers are now arriving in this City from the Peninsula, from North Carolina, and from other places on the Southern seaboard where there have been battles and sieges. We are happy to state that ample quarters and every possible convenience and comfort have been provided for them. The supervision of affairs is in the hands of Gen. Harvey Brown, late commander at Fort Pickens, and now commander of the forts in this harbor. These have been special hospitals provided for the New-England troops, while the soldiers from this and other States are accommodated temporarily, or till convalescence, in the Broadway Hospital, in Bellevue, in Park Barracks, at the Ladies' Hospital, and elsewhere. Some of the men are permitted to go to private houses, and hundreds of homes are offered for every sick or wounded soldier who might need one. Dwellings and apartments, owned or occupied by people in all ranks of life, have been thrown open; thousands of ladies have volunteered their services as nurses; profuse quantities of delicacies and comforts are proffered; and the most skillful physicians and surgeons are anxious to furnish their services gratuitously. Some time ago, before any provision had been made, a boat load of sick and wounded heroes arrived here from Newbern; and we called attention to their case, and to the imperfect hospital accommodations then furnished, and made an appeal to the public, and particularly to the ladies, in their behalf. The immediate response to that appeal was extraordinary, though not unexpected; and the work of preparation and beneficence did not end then, but went on, till now beneficence can go no further. Although the Government does all, perhaps, that is really necessary, there are still some things which official authorities are apt to overlook or neglect, while there are kindnesses that only loving hearts and delicate hands can administer. There will be no lack of these while the war lasts; for New-York City, which has sent fifty thousand of its sons to do battle for the Union and the Star Spangled Banner, has a hundred thousand daughters equally willing to give their lives and their all for the same holy cause. There will be a large number of these wounded heroes arriving now every day. On Friday they came from Newbern; yesterday came some of the wounded at the gallant fight at Williamsburgh, and to-day or to-morrow we may receive the disabled at West Point. The men who marched so erect and proud through our City a year ago, amid the plaudits and shouts of the citizens and the waving of white cambric by fair hands, now come back after having received the baptism of blood, and with the honorable and glorious scars of battle upon their persons. The same fair hands now minister to their wants and sooth their sufferings, and the manly shout gives place to the manly tear of sympathy and act of charity. It is not given to all to die or to bleed for their country; but all may take part in the equally noble work of suffering with those who suffer. There will be much to be done this Summer, and New-York will show how grandly she can do it.

The Mountain Department.—Gen. Fremont is making a most excellent disposition of the forces under his command; and recent movements of his several divisions indicate speedy and important work in various sections of the Mountain Department. Fremont has under him a number of the very best commanders in the field—such men as the fighting Milroy; the discreet Rosecrans; Kelly, the hero of Romney; the dashing Cox; the gallant Blenker; Carter, the indomitable East Tennesseean; and Schenck, every inch a hero. Gen. Kelly has been serving along the line of the Grafton and Parkersburgh Railroad, in the Northern part of the State, repressing Letcher's guerillas, &c.; and a dispatch, this morning, announces that a detachment of his command has just defeated a rebel force of four hundred men at the town of Spencer. Gens. Milroy and Cox have been for some time on the east side of the Shenandoah Mountains, in Augusta County, driving the rebels from the mountain gaps, and advancing as rapidly as possible toward the railroad at Stanton. His position has been one of extraordinary hardship, the snow being still deep and the weather cold in the mountains, and he having almost daily encounters with detachments of Stone-wall Jackson's rebels. A brisk affair with the enemy in this quarter also is reported this morning, in which four regiments were engaged, and in which Schenck, in one day, made a forced march of thirty-four miles, through mud and over mountains, to join Milroy. These two Generals were waiting for heavy reinforcements, which have probably reached them by this time; and it may easily be judged, from their present position, what is the point and which is the rebel force that is to be assaulted. The splendid German division of Gen. Blenker is in Fremont's command, and will doubtless soon be heard from. Gen. Cox has just made an exceedingly important movement up the New River, in the Western part of the State, or in the Kanawha Department, as it is termed. He has driven the rebels out of Greenbrier, Mercer and Giles Counties; and a dispatch from Gen. Fremont, dated the 8th instant, announces that his advance had ascended the New River Valley as far as Giles Court-house, (now called Parisburgh,) in Giles County, which is *only about twenty miles by turnpike from the line of the great East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.* It may not be Gen. Cox's purpose to cut this important rebel highway; but as the question of the necessity of cutting it has been discussed for over a year past, and as Cox's column is now nearer to it than any National force has yet been, it would certainly be a capital thing to do. By seizing this railroad a way would be opened up for our troops to penetrate into East Tennessee, and relieve the martyred Unionists of that section. In East Tennessee itself, (which as far as Knoxville is in Gen. Fremont's Department,) there is a brigade of troops—loyal East Tennesseeans—under Gen. Carter, who are not far from the line of the East Tennessee Railroad, near Knoxville, and who will undoubtedly be prepared to coöperate with Gen. Cox should he move westward in that direction. Taken altogether, the different columns under the command of Fremont are moving with a ra* pidity and to a purpose which indicates a speedy relief to that part of Tennessee still under the rebel yoke, and which, perhaps, indicates also movements in the rear of Richmond, whose importance will be discovered ere long.

THE FIGHT IN HAMPTON ROADS.—The fantastic tricks performed by the Censorship can find no happier illustration than in the dispatch of Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, printed in another column. For several weeks the fact that Government had turned into the waters of Hampton Roads a flock of steam-rams, destined to run down and destroy the *Merrimac*, has been known to half the loyal people at the North, and probably to every rebel at the South. Newspapers have been obliged, under the penalty of suppression, to withhold the most obscure reference to these vessels. And here suddenly we receive from the Government itself a formal publication of the existence of the flotilla, and the purpose of its creation, with a revelation of the blundering scheme which failed to decoy the *Merrimac* within reach of its fangs. And this dispatch is elicited by direct request of the Secretary of War, who is, of course, answerable for its publication.

But this remarkable letter betrays one or two other points quite as deserving of note. The President, it seems, is not to be credited with the performances of the *Monitor* and her consorts, on Thursday. The movement originated with the Navy Department, was conducted under orders sent from Washington, and was not inspired by the presence of Mr. LINCOLN. And it is only just to Secretary WELLES to say, that the responsibility of the *Monitor's* systematic inaction does not rest with him. The President himself, when appealed to by a naval deputation, decided against the policy of attack, taking the ground that if the *Monitor*, in ascending Elizabeth River, should fall into any trap of the rebels, and so into rebel hands, the enemy would be in possession of two of the most powerful engines of destruction afloat, while we should be without means of resistance. The loyal ports, the blockading fleet, would thus be at the mercy of the adversary, who would at once turn all the odds of the war in favor of their detestable cause.

It is not to be denied that this reasoning of the President is characterized by his customary shrewd sense and caution; but in the opinion of competent men, the other instrumentalities of destruction now floating at Fortress Monroe are sufficient to sink, with ease, both *Merrimac* and *Monitor*. The President, doubtless, declines to depend upon those additional means of warfare, because they have not been tried. The stake he deems too tremendous to be made dependent upon a new experiment.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN TROY.

The Loss Estimated at Two Millions.

One Quarter of the City Laid in Ruins.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 10.

A terrible fire is now raging at Troy. The bridge over the Hudson River took fire about 11½ o'clock, and has been consumed.

At this hour (1:30 P. M.) the fire has communicated to various parts of the city, and will destroy hundreds of thousand of dollars' worth of property.

TROY, Saturday, May 10—P. M.

The Fulton House, Union House, American House, Washington Hall, and numbers of other public buildings have already been destroyed. The fire extends north to Jacob-street, south to Congress, and east to the outer limits of the city, and is still (3 o'clock) raging with unabated fury. The wind is blowing a gale. The Albany Fire Department are here doing all that can be done. The loss must be immense.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The buildings below Fulton-street, on River, First, Second and Third streets, and below Congress-street are safe. The whole of Ida Hill is said to be in flames. Among the buildings destroyed are the Fifth and Sixth street churches, JOHNSON'S Block and GUARLEY'S Mathematical Works. The fire spreads so rapidly that but little property can be saved. One quarter of the city has already been destroyed, involving a loss of *at least two millions*. It is certain that some lives have been lost, and rumor places the number at 10 to 15. The fire is still raging fiercely, and building are now being blown up.

Fire at Auburn.

AUBURN, Saturday, May 10.

A fire broke out in the cooper shop of the Auburn State Prison at six o'clock last evening, destroying that building and a large amount of stock and tools belonging to the cooper contractors, Messrs. A. MILLER & Co.

The prison is but little damaged. The loss to the State in the destruction of the shop will amount to about $4,000.

The loss to the contractors is about $10,000.

The convicts in the prison worked manfully to prevent the fire from spreading. There was no insurance on any of the property.

A Schooner on Fire, &c.

NEWBURYPORT, Saturday, May 10.

A large topsail schooner in the bay, heading toward Cape Ann, was seen from this place to be on fire about 5½ this evening. At 6½ her masts had fallen, and she was burned to the water's edge. A large schooner was seen hovering around, which evidently took the crew from the burning vessel, and then proceeding in the direction of the ship *Mont Blanc*; has got off the Peaked Hill bar, Cape Cod, and will be towed to Boston.

Large Fire in the Woods near Manor Station, L. I.

SUFFOLK, L. I., Saturday, May 10.

The passengers from River Head, this afternoon, report a large fire in the woods, near the railroad track. While passing Manor Station the smoke was so dense that they were nearly smothered. The telegraph poles have been burnt down in several places, and it is feared that a great deal of property will be destroyed.

Amusements.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF CHARLES SCHREIBER.—This benefit is given for a wounded soldier, the brother of LOUIS SCHREIBER. They are both of them well known to our German and musical fellow-citizens. When such artists as JOHANNSEN, MOLLENHAUER, MILLS and others volunteer in his behalf, we trust that the public will develop an equal amount of liberality, and crowd to the Sacred Concert announced for this evening, at Irving Hall, by his brother Louis.

SCHREIBER'S SACRED CONCERT.—This (Sunday) evening, LOUIS SCHREIBER'S Concert for the benefit of his brother—a Union soldier, who was severely wounded at the battle of Belmont—will be given at Irving Hall. Madame JOHANNSEN, one of the best of our German *prime donne*, is the leading vocalist, and Messrs. E. MOLLENHAUER, S. B. MILLS and SCHREIBER the principal instrumentalists. The Concert will be an unusually attractive one.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Meeting of Conservative Congressmen.

THE OBJECTS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Appointment of a Committee to Submit a Basis of Action.

Acknowledgment from the Navy Department to Commodore Farragut.

TROPHIES FROM FORT JACKSON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 10.

THE MEETING OF CONSERVATIVE CONGRESSMEN.

The Congressional meeting held in the Capitol, to-day, to organize an opposition to the ultra-Abolition measures proposed in Congress, was attended by about fifty members. This was a much fuller attendance than was generally expected, and the movement becomes more formidable, if it be true, as I am informed, that many more sympathize with it than were present at the meeting.

The committee appointed to submit a basis of action will report next Tuesday evening, till which time it is not wise to express an opinion involving the prudence and patriotism of so large a number of the members of our National Legislature. Suffice it for the present to state, that those who called the meeting distinctly repudiate any purpose to organize a political party, but confine their proposed action to their proper parliamentary theatre. It was merely a legislative, not a political caucus. In this view the object of the caucus is legitimate, and must be judged by its proposed policy. Secondly, the caucus has no connection, in its spirit or purpose, with the factious course talked of some time since, of a withdrawal of any number of Congressmen from the sessions of the body. Lastly, the meeting has nothing whatever to do in the way of aiding or abetting in the reconstruction of the Democratic or any other political party.

Mr. CRITTENDEN was Chairman of the meeting to-day. He is Chairman of the Committee appointed to draw up resolutions for action next Tuesday evening. On this Committee are such men as STEELE, of New-York; RICHARDSON and KELLOGG, of Illinois; HALL, of Missouri; MAYNARD, of Tennessee; ALLEN, of Ohio; CRAVENS, of Indiana, and BROWN, of Virginia.

FEARS IN WASHINGTON.

The stupid fear is again expressed in Washington that the rebel army, retreating, whipped, hopeless and panic-stricken from the Peninsula, is about to dash upon MCDOWELL, destroy him, and march upon Washington. The rebels have neither bridges nor boats to cross the Rappahannock, and could not bring ten thousand men in front of Washington in a month. But they are thinking more of defending Richmond than taking Washington. This foolish apprehension is started, no doubt, to excuse the withholding of MCDOWELL'S army from its originally intended coöperation with MCCLELLAN, by the pretence that it was needed to defend Washington.

STILL ABSENT.

The President and Secretary of War are still absent from Washington,

ENTERPRISE SHOULD BE REWARDED.

The Washigton correspondents of your enterprising cotemporaries have been chasing Capt. BAILEY, and other messengers from New-Orleans, all over this city for two days, trying to learn something about the fall of New-Orleans. If you have any spare copies of Thursday's TIMES, please send one each to the *Herald* and *Tribune*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TO COMMODORE FARRAGUT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 10, 1862.

SIR: Capt. BAILEY, your second in command, has brought to the Department the official dispatches from your squadron, with the trophies forwarded to the National Capitol. Our navy, fruitful with victories, presents no more signal achievement than this, nor is there an exploit surpassing it recorded in the annals of naval warfare. In passing and eventually overcoming Forts Jackson and St. Philip, the batteries above and below New-Orleans, destroying the barriers of chains, steam-rams, fire rafts, iron-clad vessels, and other obstructions, capturing from the rebel forces the great Southern metropolis, and obtaining possession and control of the Lower Mississippi, yourself, your officers, and our brave sailors and marines, whose courage and daring bear historic renown, have now a nation's gratitude and applause. I congratulate you and your command on your great success in having contributed so largely towards destroying the unity of the rebellion, and in restoring again to the protection of the National Government and the National flag the important city of the Mississippi Valley, and so large a portion of its immediate dependencies. Your example and its successful results, though attended with some sacrifice of life and loss of ships, inculcate the fact that the first duty of a commander in war is to take great risks for the accomplishment of great ends. One and all, officers and men, deserve well of their country.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

To Flag-officer D. G. FARRAGUT, commanding Gulf Blockading Squadron, New-Orleans.

TROPHIES FROM FORT JACKSON.

Gen. BUTLER has forwarded to the War Department, among other trophies, the rebel morning report of the force at Fort Jackson. From this it appears the aggregate number in the fort during the fight was 737. A sort of diary was kept under the head of "remarks." In this is stated, on the 5th of April, "a gunboat and sloop-of-war appeared in sight of Fort Jackson and were fired at." On the 11th, "60 St. Mary's canoniers arrived." The arrival of the rest of our fleet is duly chronicled. The great precision of the fire from the mortarboats is complimented. On some dates the shelling is mentioned as continuing all night without intermission. On the 24th of April it says: "Four sloops-of-war and a number of gunboats made a dash to pass the fort. Some were disabled, or sunk, or driven back; eleven or twelve succeeded in passing." On the 27th of April "five Federal gunboats are reported lying near quarantine flying flags of truce; at 12 o'clock at night the majority of the garrison deserted. The date "28th" is recorded, but no entry of any kind is made.

KILLED AT NEW-ORLEANS.

It was Midshipman JOHN B. BRADLEY, of New-York, who was killed on the *Richmond*, instead of the Acting-Master JOHN B. BRADEY, as to-day published in the official dispatches. He fell during the engagement of the fleet with Forts Jackson and St. Philip and fourteen rebel gunboats. A letter from Commander ALDEN to the father of the Midshipman BRADLEY, now here, says:

> "Nobly did your son do his duty, exposed incessantly as he was to the storms of missiles thrown from the mouths of more than two hundred cannon upon one devoted head. He carried out my orders as Aid-de-Camp with as much steadiness as a veteran, and died in the performance of his duty."

MAILS FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Major SCOTT, Principal Clerk of the Inspection Office, will leave New-York, with the mails for New-Orleans, on Monday. He will reorganize the office there. J. L. RIDDLE, the former Postmaster, it is understood, can have the office, provided there are now no political objections to him. His last letter to the Department, dated August 19, 1861, rendering his returns, says: "All this has been done with the same good faith that has characterized my previous conduct, and in the same manner as if the United States Government had still been prominent in these parts." His conduct has been honest throughout.

THE MILITARY COMMITTEE AND GEN. SMITH.

Senators RICE, NESMITH, LATHAM and HOWARD, of the Military Committee, returned to-day from Fortress Monroe and Yorktown, having gone thither on official business. It is understood that they are satisfied that the charge of drunkeness against Gen. SMITH, at the fight of Lee's Mills, is untrue.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following officers have been ordered to report to Capt. DORNIN, Commanding Baltimore Station, for duty on board the gunboat *Paul Jones*: Lieut. E. P. Williams, Acting Master; C. G. Loring, W. W. Messer, Jr., John B. Ormond.

Lieut. N. B. Harrison, detached from the command of the *Cayuga* to report to Flag-officer Goldsborough on the 20th, for the command of the gunboat *Nebraska*.

Lieut. ABNER REED, detached from the command of the *New-London*, to report to Flag-officer FARRAGUT for the command of the *Cayuga*.

R. FRANK COOK, from *Philadelphia*, promoted to Acting-Master.

Acting-Master's Mate WM. L. BABCOCK, of the *Westfield*, is appointed Acting-Master, to report to Flag-officer FARRAGUT.

Lieut. EDWARD A. BARRETT is ordered to the United States steamer *Connecticut*.

THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.

As our Government was prompt in making restitution for the illegal capture of the British ship *Perthshire* by our blockading squadron, it is presumed the English Government will not hesitate to restore the *Emily St. Pierre*, in accordance with the demand of Minister ADAMS.

RELEASED.

Capt. FARRISH and Lieut. DEMPSEY, of New-York Seventy-ninth (Highlanders,) who were taken prisoners at Bull Run, arrived here to-day from Richmond, having been passed to our lines at the Shenandoah under a flag of truce.

THE MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES.

Hon. John J. Crittenden Chairman—Sketch of the Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 10.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon there met together fifty members of Congress, including Senators and Representatives of all parties and sections.

The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, who wrote the call. It was, he said, to unite all the conservative men to put down Abolitionism and Secessionism, and save the country. There was danger that the Abolitionists would carry out their destructive measures. Conservative men must unite to prevent this.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, of Rhode Island, Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, was made Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. CRITTENDEN made a patriotic speech, disclaiming any partisan feelings. He only desired to unite against the dominant ultraism of Congress. He wished to spend the remainder of his life, not in party strife, but in endeavoring to save the Republic.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, moved that Mr. COX, of Ohio, be made Secretary.

The motion was carried.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. RICHARDSON, SHEFFIELD, KELLOGG, of Illinois, CRAVENS, WICKLIFFE, HOLMAN, MENZIES, COX and others, all of whom united in the desire to destroy the power of the "destructives" in Congress, a committee was appointed to report to the adjourned meeting, on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock, consisting of the following:

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, Chairman; Messrs. Steele, of New-Jersey; Johnson, of Pennsylvania; Sheffield, Rhode Island; Ward, of New-York; Crisfield, of Maryland; Brown, of Virginia; Allen, of Ohio, Cravens, of Indiana; Richardson, of Illinois; Hall, of Missouri; Fisher, of Delaware, and MAYNARD, of Tennessee.

Subsequently, Messrs. KELLOGG, of Illinois, and WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, were added to the Committee.

Mr. RICHARDSON and others disclaimed any party movement.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he had signed the address because the conservative men had been too laggard. He wanted all good men to unite together to save the country from the Abolitionism now impending over it

Mr. MENZIES thought this movement would result in a party move.

Mr. CRAVENS and others disclaimed anything of the kind.

Others considered that they ought to take measures for uniting to defeat the Lovejoy bill on Monday, as there was danger of its passage.

Mr. KELLOGG said the majority were trying to make the bill palatable. He thought it ought to be laid on the table.

Mr. COX remarked that, that motion had been made and that it failed.

There was great harmony and earnestness in this movement. The Senators of Missouri, Delaware and Kentucky were present, and nearly all the Democrats in the city in Congress. All the Border State Congressmen, and several Republican Members of Congress, of the conservative kind, were also present.

FROM THE GULF.

Eleven Thousand Rebels at Pensacola.

Two Government Schooners Wrecked.

The schooner *Medora*, Capt. BODFISH, arrived yesterday, bringing a large mail from the army and navy at the following places: Fort Jackson, Miss., April 21; Pass à l'Outre, 22d; Mobile, 23d; Fort Pickens, 24th, and Key West, 30th.

She left at Fort Pickens the gunboat *Maria*, blockading. Off Mobile were the U. S. ships *Vincennes* and *Portsmouth*. At Key West, the frigate *Niagara*.

Pensacola was yet in the hands of the rebels, who had there a force of 11,000 men. Gen. ARNOLD was awaiting reinforcements of gunboats before attacking Pensacola.

The health of the troops was good; there were but few cases of fever in the hospital.

The brigs *East* and *Elma*, both from New-York, with Government stores, went ashore on Santa Rosa Island April 11, and were totally lost, during a gale from Southeast.

The Captains and crews were saved and taken to Key West. Nothing of moment had transpired. The health of the blockading squadron continued good. No prizes had been taken recently.

The *Medora* brings a large mail from Fort Pickens, Key West and the fleet off Mobile.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Reports from Deserters—Great Depression Among the Rebels—Desertions Numerous, &c.

NEW-MARKET, Va., Saturday, May 10.

Deserters from the enemy report that the recent Union victories have caused the greatest depression of feeling among the rebel officers, who look upon their cause as hopeless. Their soldiers are very ragged, and without the means of getting new clothing. Hundreds would desert if it was generally known they would be kindly received by our officers. The enemy's ranks are daily becoming thinned by desertions.

The weather is very dry, and the roads horribly dusty. No new movements of the enemy have been discovered within the last forty-eight hours. Scattering rebel scouts are occasionally seen in the Eastern Valley, above Columbia Bridge, who fly rearwards on the approach of our men.

The wheat crop is luxuriant. Fruit trees bear promise of an abundant yield, and are considered beyond danger from frost.

Active scouting is kept up between here and Harrisonburgh.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Milroy Threatened by the Combined Rebel Forces of Jackson, Johnson and Ewell.

Junction Between Milroy and Schenck.

A Brisk Skirmish and Repulse of the Enemy.

Continued Successes of Gen. Cox in the Kanawha Valley.

Defeat of Guerillas by General Kelley.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP AT PARKERSBURGH, Va.,
Friday, May 9, via Baltimore, Saturday, May 10.

Gen. MILROY was confronted, day before yesterday, by forces said to be those of JACKSON, JOHNSON, and EWELL. After sharp skirmishing with a portion of JACKSON'S army, he was joined by SCHENCK, who had made a forced march of thirty-four miles in one day. The enemy then approached in three directions, with a large force, appearing at various points on the Mountains. MILROY detached four regiments, which, in attempting to prevent the placing of a rebel battery, brought on an engagement. Our loss was five killed and seventy wounded. The rebels lost severely, and did not succeed in placing their battery.

Gen. SCHENCK, by orders from headquarters, then withdrew his whole force back upon the reinforcements which Gen. FREMONT is bringing forward.

An organized guerrilla force of four hundred have taken two towns, Arnoldsburgh and Spencer, near Parkersburgh, threatening the Grafton Railroad, which connects the Ohio River with Cumberland and the East. Gen. KELLY has been ordered up in person with reinforcements.

Roving bands will attempt to prevent the execution of the two guerrillas ordered to be hung to-day at Sutton.

Gen. Cox has driven the enemy from Greenbrier, Mercer and Giles Counties, after three sharp engagements.

The evacuation of Yorktown is the signal for renewed activity on the rebel side, and will make hard work here, but it is hoped that the greatest danger is now over, the plan of cutting MILROY to pieces having failed.

A dispatch just received from Gen. KELLY reports that Major TREMBLE, having been reinforced by three companies of Col. HARRIS' Tenth Virginia and one company (Capt. WEST) First Virginia Cavalry, has whipped the rebels at Spencer, killing a large number. He expects to kill or capture the whole of them.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 10.

Information has been received from the Mountain Department that Gen. SCHENCK had, after a forced march of thirty-four miles in less than twenty-four hours, made a junction with Gen. MILROY, at Mc Dowell, Va. A sharp engagement with the enemy almost immediately ensued. The rebels endeavored to plant a battery in a position commanding our troops. Gen. SCHENCK succeeded in preventing this, and then fell back on the main body, as ordered. Our loss was six killed and seventy-five wounded. The rebels appeared to have suffered severely. Major TRIMBLE, after being reinforced by three companies of the Tenth Virginia, and a company of the First Virginia Cavalry, had soundly thrashed the guerrilla who have been ravaging the country about Spencer, and he expected to capture or kill the whole gang.

ANNIVERSARIES.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The anniversary meeting on behalf of the American Board of Commissioners was held at Irving Hall, Friday morning. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., presided, and a very large audience was present. After prayer, by Rev. Mr. WYCKOFF, of Albany, and singing by the audience, under the direction of Prof. HASTINGS, Secretary WOOD read a statement, of which the following is an abstract:

We mourn the removal from earth of the late honored President and Vice-President of the Board, Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN and WILLIAMS. Others eminently useful in its service at home have been called to their reward.

Disasters which seemed imminent when the thunder-cloud of civil war burst upon us a year ago, have, in God's great mercy, been permitted to touch us but lightly. It was, indeed, a severe pressure upon the missions to have their appropriations kept down to a point of more than $30,000 below the lowest aggregate deemed indispensable at the jubilee meeting of the Board; but they appreciated the necessity, and cheerfully coöperated in the endeavor to outride the storm. Through the timely liberality of the friends of the cause, the receipts of the year ending August 31, fell only a little less than $28,000 below the expenditure; which deficiency is since balanced by sums that have come into the treasury from unusual sources.

During the eight months ending April 30, of the present fiscal year, the receipts are $193,792. This amount includes about $6,000 just acknowledged from Western India, as contributed by English Christians, and the native Churches, and also other donations from native and foreign sources in other fields. Friends of the cause in Great Britain, with a noble catholicity that makes no account of differences of sect or country, at the very time of the greatest late irritation of feeling between the two countries, started what they called an "American Crisis Fund," in all of the operations of this Board, contributions to which now exceed $7,000, and may reach $10,000.

Nearly two thousand souls were added to the 161 churches during the last reported year, at the close of which the total number was 24,456.

The receipts at the end of April were $14,270 in advance of what had been received at the same date last year. A corresponding increase through the remaining four months of this year will free the treasury from all embarrassment. But it is to be remembered that more than $100,000 of last year's income came into the treasury in the months of July and August. There is danger that the end of this year may not be like that of the last.

Addresses were made by Rev. DWIGHT W. MARSH, of Eastern Turkey; Rev. HENRY J. VAN LENNEP, of Western Turkey; Rev. SEBERT BUSHNELL, of West Africa; Rev. W. W. HOWLAND, of Ceylon; Rev. JARED W. SOUDDER, of the Arcott Mission; Rev. D. CLINCH and Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn.

Five Points House of Industry.

IRVING HALL, May 8, 1862.

The statement in the advertisement of the above institution that the changing of the place of holding the anniversary was in consequence of the "want of accommodation at Irving Hall," is a deliberate misstatement on the part of the writer of the advertisement. We offered to erect a stage for the accommodation of the children at our own expense. The only excuse for the change is the fact that we refused permission to erect a stage in a manner that would endanger the lives and limbs of some two or three hundred children. L. F. HARRISON & CO.

Presentation of a Flag to the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers.

From the Newbern Progress, May 5, 1862.

The Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers have recently been presented with a splendid flag, from friends in New-York, as a graceful recognition of their brilliant services. This magnificent banner bears, on a dark blue field, the blended arms of the United States and New-York, and is throughout, in its design and workmanship, of the most rich and tasteful character. This splendid gift is worthy of its donors and of the noble regiment who are its recipients. Flags are soldiers' landmarks; they hold them sacred as their honor, around them their memories cluster, on them their histories are graven. Though this flag bears no memory of the scenes of wild danger and daring, of suffering and death on the blood-stained battle-fields of Roanoke and Newbern, it will yet be cherished with the same jealous care that shields that smoke-blackened one that was borne so bravely on those memorable fields; it will be guarded thus, because it is one other landmark placed by the pious love of friends at home on the glorious path that leads to the rescue of our country and the establishment of right.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PROBABLE SUICIDE.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named WM. HOWES, of Boston, was found with his throat cut, in the rear of a lager-bier saloon, near the Coroner's office, in Centre-street. The blood was flowing very freely from the wound at the time he was discovered, and the victim was wholly insensible through loss of blood. Officer LANNIGAN, who happened to be in the vicinity, was immediately summoned, and guarded the house and premises until the arrival of Coroner COLLIN and his Deputy, Dr. ROBINSON. An examination of the wound was made by the latter gentlemen, who pronounced the man to be in a dying condition. Large quantities of blood were found in different parts of the yard, but, after a diligent search, the instrument with which the injury was inflicted could not be found. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where at a late hour last night he was lying in a state of insensibility, and it was believed that he could not survive till this morning. From all the evidence given thus far there can be no doubt that it is a case of suicide. But little is known about HOWES except the facts that he was a Boston schoolteacher; that he had but little money about him, and that for several days past he had been quite low-spirited.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.—Yesterday was an unusually dull day for business at the Custom-house. There was, however, a very large number of applicants for information as to the reopening of trade with New-Orleans. At present no vessels are allowed to depart except in the Government service. There will be a large fleet of the merchant marine to take advantage of the reopening of this trade. The following is a list of the most recent changes in the Custom-house: John J. Reynolds, gauger, *vice* J. C. Vandenhouver; Galen A. Carter, clerk, *vice* Geo. L. Keefe; Edward Eldridge, clerk, *vice* Saml. Eckel; Wm. E. Barrett, *vice* Edward Eldridge, promoted; Wm. G. Ely, *vice* Theodore Dwight, transferred; Theodore Dwight, *vice* Wm. G. Ely, transferred; Geo. L. Condit, lieutenant night-watch, *vice* E. V. Millett, resigned; Charles G. Bartlett, messenger, *vice* John Barrow, transferred; John Barrow, night inspector, *vice* Geo. L. Condit; Edward J. Hennessy, night inspector, *vice* E. E. Fitzgerald; Chas. A. Stetson, amendment and square-yard clerk; Geo. S. Jenkins, do.; Alfred H. Pratt, do.; Christ'r Pullman, do.

FIRE IN A LARGE SCROLL-SAWING ESTABLISHMENT.—At a late hour Friday night, a destructive fire occurred in the scroll-sawing establishment of STAATS EMMITS, situated at Nos. 140 and 142 Attorney-street. Mr. EMMITS' loss on stock was about $500. The damage to the building and machinery is estimated at over $6,000. He is insured for $4,000 in the New-York Fire and Marine, the Relief, and Astor Insurance Companies. The second floor was occupied by WM. TAYLOR as a shoddy manufactory. The loss of the latter is about $800, upon which there is no insurance. THOMAS JOHNSON, machinist, occupied the third floor. His loss is $1,200—not insured. The fourth floor was occupied by Messrs. CHARLOCK & HORN, turners. Their loss will amount to about $800 upon stock and fixtures. The fire originated on the third floor, but from what cause is yet unknown. The Fire-Marshal is investigating the case.

MOVEMENTS AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments*—Charles H. Barber to the Fifth Precinct, John Donnelly to the Fourth, Joseph Haviller and William Beaman to the Seventh, John H. Moore to the Fourth, Martin Ryan and Samuel J. Campbell to the Fourteenth, Heman A. Helmholtz to the Fifteenth. Also, John Mowbray to the Forty-eighth and Aaron J. Campbell to the Forty-ninth Precincts, Brooklyn. Silas F. Sherwood, of the Eighteenth Precinct, New-York, has resigned. The following resolution was unanimously passed, yesterday, by the Board of Police Commissioners: *Resolved*, That honorable mention be made in the records of this Department of Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Precinct, for the resolute discharge of his duties in enforcing the forty-second section of the Police act, forbidding the public exposure of liquors on Sunday.

THE ACTION OF THE POLICE IN REGARD TO THE DEATH OF LIEUT. PROSS.—The following circular was yesterday sent to each of the Police Precincts in New-York and Brooklyn:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1862.

To ——————:

The newspapers of this date contain the melancholy intelligence that Lieut. PROSS, (late a member of the Seventeenth Precinct,) of Company F, Thirty-first Regiment N. Y. S. Vol., was killed in the recent battle at West Point. That the members of the Department may have an opportunity to give expression to their feelings, and take such action as the mournful event calls for, a special meeting of the Police Relief Association will be held at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. (Signed) DAN'L CARPENTER, Presd't.

JAMES A. LUCAS, Secretary.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SHIP-CARPENTER.—On Friday afternoon, a ship-carpenter, named JAS. CRAFT, who was employed in WEBB'S shipyard, was struck by a heavy block from the derrick, and knocked senseless to the ground. He was immediately conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where death soon after ensued. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest upon the body yesterday. The deceased was a very well-known and esteemed citizen, aged about 58 years. He has left a wife and two children, who reside in West Thirty-first-street.

FATAL FALL.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. WALTER H. BULKLEY, of the late firm of ALLEN, MCLAIN & BULKLEY, of this City, fell to the sidewalk from the window of his room in the fourth story of LIBBY'S Hotel, No. 58 Warren-street. His body was terribly mangled, and instant death was the result. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a native of Connecticut, aged about 45 years.

PARSON BROWNLOW will arrive in this city on Tuesday next, by the Amboy boat. A public reception will be given him on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Mens' Republican Union. It is expected that Gov. Morgan will preside upon the occasion. The proceeds of this reception are to be presented to Mr. Brownlow, to aid him in the re-establishment of his paper at Knoxville, Tenn.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES.—At about 12½ o'clock yesterday morning, the paint manufactory of Messrs. HENRY WALDEN & Co., Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195 Water-street, together with most of the contents, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $50,000, upon which there was an insurance amounting to $35,000 in the Lamar, Howard, Long Island, Mechanics, Standard and other insurance companies. The fire originated from accidental causes in the engine room, at the rear of the main building. The firemen were promptly on the spot, but owing to the inflammable character of a portion of the materials on the premises the fire spread so rapidly as to preclude the possibility of their accomplishing more than they did—confining the fire to the establishment where it originated. At about the same hour, two frame buildings on Oakland-street, near Kent-street, seventeenth Ward, were destroyed, one owned and occupied by JAMES SMITH, whose loss is $500, and the other owned by H. R. SMITH, and occupied by a pedler named BLOOD, involving a loss of $500 more. Both buildings were insured in the Kings County Insurance Company for nearly enough to cover the loss.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Thursday night a small frame dwelling, with stable attached, at the corner of Warren-street and Buffalo-avenue, were, with their contents, consisting of furniture, cart, horse, &c., entirely consumed by fire. Mrs. ANN SMITH, mother of the owner of the premises, also perished in the fire. It appears that Mr. SMITH was sick, and his mother, as was her usual practice, went to the stable to see if all was safe for the night, and, it is supposed, accidentally communicated fire to some hay, and, becoming paralyzed by fear and being old, was unable to escape from the premises. Mr. SMITH'S loss in property is valued at only $500, but it was his all, and he had accumulated it by years of industry and in the practice of the closest economy.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A child 4 years old, son of PATRICK SHEEN, residing in Greenpoint-avenue, on Friday fell into a tub of hot water and was so badly scalded that death ensued a few hours afterwards.

MORTALITY.—There were 96 deaths in this City during the week ending yesterday, classified as follows: Males, 53; females, 43; children, 64; adults, 32. Thirteen of the deaths were by consumption, and 20 by congestion of the brain.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the East River, near Montague Ferry, yesterday, and placed in the Centre-street dead-house for identification. The deceased had on blue striped shirt, red flannel undershirt, black cloth vest, black pants and heavy boots, and a narrow leather belt about his waist.

RESIGNED.—PETER G. TAYLOR, having been elected a member of the Permanent Board of Water Commissioners, has resigned his position as Alderman of the Fourth Ward.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs

Shirts and Collars Made to Order.
Style, Fitting and Workmanship unrivaled.
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway

Rupture and Varicocele Cured.—DR. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, challenges comparison with any truss known, unaffected by perspiration, always clean and never injures the spermatic vessels. Sixty days' trial given. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

P. P. P. P.
GET
PIERCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE
See advertisement in the Medical column.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

DIED.

BACON.—On Saturday, May 10, REBECCA SUTTON, wife of Eben. M. Bacon, No. 29 [illegible]-av.

Funeral services at Chapaqua, Westchester County, this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

BAKER.—In this City, on Saturday, May 10, after a short illness, CHARLES BAKER, amateur landscape artist, aged 44 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 242 4th-st., Washington square, on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

CRAFT.—In this City, on Friday, May 9, suddenly, JAMES CRAFT, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and members of Mechanics' Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 224 West 31st-st. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment, on Monday morning.

COOPER.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, May 9, MARY E., wife of John R. Cooper, in the 28th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 147 South [illegible]-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DENISON.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Friday, May 9, ANNA GEORGENIA DENISON, youngest daughter of the late Henry Denison, Esq.

The funeral will take place on Monday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in New-Haven.

HENDERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday noon, May 10, of consumption, MARY MCINTIRE, wife of John Cahill Henderson, of Moate, County Westmeath, Ireland, aged 38 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her brother, Samuel McIntire, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, May 12, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, Hunter-st., between Fulton and Gates avs.

HORSPOOL.—In this City, on Friday, May 9, JOHN HORSPOOL, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 23 West 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, without further invitation.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, the members of Adelphia Lodge, No. 23, and of the fraternity generally, without regalia, are invited to attend the funeral of the R. W. JOHN HORSPOOL, Past Grand Treasurer.

MILLER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 10, at his residence, No. 67 Dean-st., Mr. ELEAZER MILLER.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Pacific st. M. E. Church, on Monday, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

MCCONOCHEE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 9, ALEXANDER MCCONOCHEE, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at 2½ o'clock, this (Sunday) afternoon, from his late residence, No. 305 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

NOYES.—In this City, on Friday, May 9, CATHARINE, wife of Robert L. Noyes, No. 1[illegible] West 40th-st.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th-st., near Broadway, on this day, (Sunday,) 11th inst., at 2½ P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 9, MATHEW S. SMITH, eldest son of the late Peter Smith.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 249 East Broadway, on Monday morning, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock.

WIGHT.—In this City, on Friday, May 9, Mr. JOHN WIGHT, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral from St. Ann's Church, 5th-av. and 18th-st., on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 221.—May 10, 1862.
71, 4, 30, 62, 59, 72, 10, 34, 1, 21, 17, 60.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 222.—May 10, 1862.
60, 70, 72, 49, 15, 24, 5, 16, 32, 20, 37, 35.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 168.—May 10, 1862.
20, 29, 21, 30, 75, 23, 18, 33, 49, 58, 45, 41.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 222.—May 10, 1862.
57, 27, 41, 1, 3, 56, 67, 47, 2, 4, 36, 40.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

CLOTHING!
OPENING OF THE SPRING AND SUMMER
CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIGH PRICES
FOR CLOTHING,
BY THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY,
NO. 104 BOWERY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
SIGN OF THE BULLETIN.
In order to be able to prosecute vigorously our
WAR AGAINST EXORBITANT PROFITS,
we have provided ourselves with
"BIG GUNS,"
in the persons of gentlemanly and reliable salesmen; immense stores of ammunition in the shape of an unusually large and varied assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF
MEN, YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,
and having adopted the following rules, as being best suited to promote profitable and satisfactory intercourse with our patrons—we are now ready for action.
ALL GOODS SOLD BY US
are
WARRANTED TO BE JUST AS REPRESENTED.
We allow the privilege of exchanging (within three days) any garment sold at retail, which upon examination at home, does not meet the entire approval of the purchaser in either material, style, or fit; or, if this arrangement is not sufficiently liberal, we refund the money.
NO. 104 BOWERY.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, $1, $2 and $3 a set; ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A. A. A. A. A. A. A. A.
REMOVAL.
THE GOLDEN TEA-KETTLE
HOUSE FURNISHING STORES,
Have removed to the White Marble Building,
No. 758 Broadway, near Grace Church.
Refrigerators, meat-safes, iron bedsteads, mattresses, mosquito nets, mats, freezers, kitchen furniture, cutlery, tea-trays, tin wares and cages, at wholesale. The City and country trade and families are invited to call and examine the stock of this celebrated establishment.
ALEXANDER DELMAR,
No. 758 Broadway, sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.
Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.
Contributions in money, by
GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
REMOVED TO No. 623 BROADWAY.
Largest assortment of
MOURNING GOODS IN THE CITY.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.
IMPORTERS

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 10, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '68. Reg.	100¾	1250	Erie Railway	39¼
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.	103⅜	600	do	39⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	103⅜	100	do......b30	39¾
15,000	do......b30.	103⅝	50	do......s10	39¼
25,000	do	103⅜	25	do	39½
60,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou	94	100	do......b60	39½
5,000	do......b30	94⅛	300	do......b30	39⅜
20,000	do	94⅛	300	do......b30	39⅜
1,000	Tres. 7 3-10 ℔ ct.		250	E. Railway pf....b30	67
	Notes......small.	103⅞	150	do	66¾
500	do	104	300	do	66⅞
18,000	do......large.	104⅛	100	do	67
19,000	do	104⅛	575	Hud. River Rd.	45
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. C.	100	150	do	44¾
1,000	N. Y. S. 7s, '70.	114½	190	do	44⅞
2,000	Kent. State 6s	92	150	do	44⅝
2,000	Ill. Coup. Bs. '79	97	300	do	44¼
7,000	Ill. War Loan	96	856	Harlem R. Pfd.	36
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59¼	800	do......b30	36¼
15,000	do	59	200	Reading R......b30	48¼
3,000	N. C. State 6s	72½	250	Mich Cen. R.	60
8,000	do......s30	72¼	250	do	60⅛
6,000	Missouri State 6s	52½	150	do......s30	60
23,000	do	52¾	100	do......b60	60¼
2,000	Cal. State 7s	91¾	100	do......s60	59¾
1,000	N. Y. Cent. 6s	97½	200	do......b30	60¼
5,500	N. Y. Central 7s	105	100	do......b60	60½
5,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83	96¼	50	do......s15	60
5,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	89	150	M. S. & N. I. R.	24⅛
1,000	do	88½	350	do	24⅜
2,000	Erie R. 2 M. Ex'79.	102	200	do......b30	24⅛
4,000	Har. 1st M. Bds.	101½	50	do......b10	24⅜
2,000	Hud. Riv. S. F. B.	103½	100	do......b30	24⅜
6,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	77⅜	450	M. S. & N. I. G'd S	49⅛
20,000	Mich. So. S. F. bs	93⅛	50	do......b30	49¾
5,000	do	94	300	do......b60	49¾
1,100	C. & N. W. S. F. bs	93	100	do......s30	49½
8,000	Del., L. & W. R. 1 M.	104	50	do......b30	46½
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	89⅞	50	do......b30	49⅝
750	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	56	50	do......s12	49⅛
2,000	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M	64¼	50	do	49⅝
183	Bank of Commerce	97	55	Panama Railroad	129½
26	American Ex. Bk.	94½	45	do	129½
10	do	94¾	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62
10	Atlantic Bank	60	100	do......s30	61¾
20	Man. & Mer. Bank	85	100	do......b30	62
10,000	Am. Gold....b10	103¼	100	do......b30	61⅞
20,000	do	103⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	19¾
10,000	do......s60	102⅝	100	do	19⅞
25,000	do......s3	103¼	200	Clev. & Tol. Rd..s30	45¾
20,000	do......s60	103¼	100	do	45⅝
55,000	do..b60 aft 20	103	100	do......b30	45½
50	Pac. Mail Steam. Co.	117	100	do......s60	45¼
75	do	116¾	250	Chic. & R. I. R.	62⅞
60	do	116½	34	do......opg	62⅝
25	do	116¼	400	do......s30	62⅞
60	do	116	250	do	63
50	do......s35	115¾	50	Chic., B. & Q. R.	69
400	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88¼	50	do	68¾
150	do	88⅝	350	M. & P. Du C. R.	29
100	do......s30	88½	11	do	28¾
637	do	88⅜	250	Tol. & Wabash R.	13
50	do......s10	88⅛	75	Tol. & Wabash Pre.	25
250	do......b30	88⅝	120	do	25½
50	do......b30	88½	183	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	96
30	Cum. Coal Pref.	9¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	103½	200	New York Cent. R.	88¾
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	103⅞	50	do	88⅝
100,000	do	104	100	do......s60	88¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, '71. Cou	94½	200	do......b3	88¼
50,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou	94¼	100	Har. R. Pref.	35⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	59½	300	do	36
10,000	do......b10	59½	200	do	36⅛
20,000	Mo. State 6s	52¾	100	Hud. Riv. R.....b30	44
10,000	do......b10	52⅞	100	do	43¾
10,000	do	52⅞	200	do	43½
41,000	Ill. War Loan	96	10	do	43⅛
2,000	Har. R. 1st M. Bds.	102	100	Harlem R......b60	14½
2,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	89	100	do......s30	14½
5,000	Tol. & W. 1st m.	89¾	200	do	14½
5,000	do	89⅞	76	do	14
8,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	56⅜	100	Mich. Cent. Rd..s30	60
5,000	do......b60	57⅛	100	do	60
50	Bank of N. Amer.	102	100	do......b10	60⅛
10,000	American Gold.	103⅝	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	24⅛
10,000	do......s10.	103¾	50	do......b60	24⅜
55	Pacific Mail St. Co.	116	200	do......b30	24⅜
100	do	115½	150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	50
20	do	115⅝	150	do	49⅞
150	do......s35	114¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scp..b60	62
50	Erie Railway	39½	50	do	61¾
100	do......s60	39			

SATURDAY, May 10—P. M.

In the Stock Market to-day there was an increased interest shown in the Government Credits and a large business done in United States 6 ℔ Cents of 1881, at a further rise of 1@1½ ℔ cent., and in 7.30 ℔ Cent. Treasury Bonds at a rise of ½ ℔ cent.; sales of the latter as high as 104½ ℔ cent. The State Stocks were also higher by ½@¾ ℔ cent., and the Railway Mortgages in demand at a similar rise. The speculative excitement was greatest in Government Securities, and on two or three of the Railway Stocks. There was a sudden reaction from the rapid rise in Hudson River, while another upward stride was taken in Chicago and Rock Island, and Erie Preferred. Late in the afternoon the whole share list appeared to sympathize with Governments, and the increased abundance, not to say great superabundance of money, at low rates of interest. The closing prices were:

N. Y. Central	88¾	Pacific	115
Erie	39½	Panama	129½
Erie Preferred	66⅞	U. S. 6s, 1881	104
Rock Island	64	Treas. 7.30 ℔ cents	104½
Hudson	43¾	Tennessees	59½
Toledo	46	Missouris	52⅞
Michigan Southern	25	Gold	103⅝

The following were the bids for the Bank shares:

New-York	100	Bank of the Republic	98
Merchants'	101	Hanover	83½
Mechanics'	106	Irving	78
America	106	Metropolitan	103
City	120	People's	85
Phœnix	100	Nassau	100
Tradesmen's	95½	Shoe & Leather	99
Greenwich	125	Corn Exchange	97
Butchers' & Drovers'	110	Continental	92
National	95	St. Nicholas	87½
Merchants' Exch'nge	88	Marine	101
Seventh Ward	120	Commonwealth	86½
State of New-York	91	Atlantic	60
Commerce	97¼	Importers & Trad'rs	101
Mech'ics' Bk'g Asso.	86	Park	105½
Broadway	125	Manuf'rs' & Merc'ts'	84
American Exchange	94½	Mechanics', Br'klyn	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	97¼	M. S. & N. I. s. f.	93½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	92	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. '75	92¼
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	105	T. H. & Alt. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	104½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	105	T. H. & A. seconds	69½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv.	105	L. C. & M. L. G. Bonds.	20½
Erie firsts, '68	104½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	93½
Erie seconds, '64	102	Chi. & N. W. firsts	57½
Erie thirds, '83	96½	Chi. & N. W. first ass.	40
Erie fourths, '80	88½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	20
Erie fifths, '88	88½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bonds	80
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	90	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	46½
Hudson firsts, '69	108	Lack. & W. Bonds	99½
Hudson seconds, s. f. 85	103½	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	104
Hudson thirds, '75	85	Del., Lack. & W. sec'ds	100
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	101½	Tol. & Wabash firsts	89½
Harlem seconds, '64	98½	Tol. & Wabash 2ds	56½
Harlem thirds, '68	80	Tol. & Wabash Int. Bds.	60
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ ct. '69-'72	103	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts	94
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	104½	Gal. & Chicago firsts	102½
Chi., B. & Q. '82	102	Gal. & Chi. seconds	97½
M. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds	77½	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	102
N. Ind. firsts	95	Clev. & Toledo firsts	90
N. I. Goshen line	95		

The following was the day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States: Receipts, $1,433,423 24, including for Customs, $168,000; Payments, $2,539,014 27; Balance, $18,424,474 35.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 10, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 64 bbls. Ashes, 20,173 bbls. Flour, 155 bbls. and 569 bags Corn Meal, 22,596 bushels Wheat, 28,474 bushels Corn, 12,693 bushels Oats, 1,310 bushels Malt, 5,642 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,165 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $5 62½ ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls are unaltered. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 194 bbls., including 162 bbls. Pots and 32 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *North American* says: "The receipts and sales continue light, and the demand good at fully former rates, first No. 1 Quercitron selling freely on arrival at $33 50; 25 hhds. PETERSON & MUSTARD's sold at $35 ℔ ton, and Tanners' Bark at $12@$13 for Chesnut, and $15@$16 ℔ cord for Spanish Oak."

BOOTS AND SHOES—A moderate business has been transacted in this market, during the past week. The near-by trade are now purchasing more freely, and the principal jobbers make comparatively encouraging reports of the volume and results of their sales. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "The Boot and Shoe business has been very fair for the season. New-York buyers have been here, and purchased to some extent. Western trade is light and now confined mostly to orders. The New-England Trade has been active, and quite a number of buyers are here operating. For the Provinces there is also a steady but moderate demand. Fresh, desirable Goods, suited to the wants of New-England buyers, are quick and much sought after. Manufacturers are working mostly on orders, but are turning out as many goods as the wants of the market require. The prospects of the trade are encouraging, as the army is making rapid and successful progress in terminating our present troubles, but there is ample time to prepare for al demand before the Fall trade commences. Manufacturers should bear this in mind, and move cautiously. Stock of all kinds has continued dull and depressed throughout the week, and the tendency of prices has ruled in favor of buyers. No clearances for California from this port the past week, but a fair amount of goods are in progress of shipment, as this is the season when the bulk of the supplies are forwarded. From New-York the shipments have been 165 cases. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	71	3,197
Since January 1	18,207	51,623
Total	18,278	54,820

COAL—Foreign is in moderate request. Mr. Olney reports sales of 1,500 tons P. C. Cannel at $8 60; 30 do. P. C. House do. $8; 498 do. New Pelton Newcastle Gas, $5 50, and 265 do. Scotch Splenth, $5 25@$5 50, cash. Anthracite remains as last noticed. In Philadelphia some descriptions of Anthracite, red ash in particular, are very scarce, and prices tend upward, with a good demand for the Eastern markets, which are very bare, at fully former rates, and orders are coming in more freely; miners, however, are not disposed to contract largely ahead at present prices. The strike in the Schuylkill region has been settled, and caused little or no interruption to the trade.

COFFEE—Sales 100 bags St. Domingo at 19c., and 360 bags do., in bond for export, on private terms.

COTTON—Is now quoted up 27½c.@28½c. for Middlings ℔ lb., with a pretty fair inquiry for desirable lots. Sales 850 bales.

EARTHENWARE—A good business has been transacted in principal kinds, during the past week, at, however, rather low prices.

FISH—The demand has been fair for most descriptions, including Dry Cod at $3 75@$4 50 ℔ cwt.; small No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$9 25 do.; No. 2 do. at $7@$7 25 ℔ bbl., and Smoked Herring at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been plenty and heavy, to-day, and prices have been again reduced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. The demand has been fair, mainly for shipping brands, especially extra State and round-hoop extra Ohio. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 13,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 65@$4 80; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 60@$4 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 80@$5 75; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 85@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 65@$4 80
Extra State	4 85@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 60@ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 80@ 5 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@ 6 30
Extra Genesee	5 30@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 20@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales 1,100 bbls., at $5 20@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 85@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including extra at $4 85@$6 25 ℔ bbl.; sales 1,450 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand, at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, and $3 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and prices have been unsettled to-day. Sales have been reported of only, 12,150 bushels, including choice Amber Western at $1 34; Red Western (Winter) at $1 23½; choice Milwaukee Club, (to arrive,) on terms not ascertained; and good to prime Red State (Winter) at $1 20@$1 23 ℔ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower; sales 41,000 bushels at 51c.@53½c., for Mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 54c.@57c. for Jersey and Southern Yellow ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel; sales, 7,100 bushels. Barley continues unchanged. Oats are in slack request, including Canada, at 40c.@42c.; Western at 40c.@41½c., and State at 42c.@42½c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair demand, at 60c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES.—Receipts have been in excess of the sales; and prices have continued to favor buyers. Week's receipts, 44,320 hides, and 80 bales do.; sales, 21,100 hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER, 7,000 Buenos Ayres, 20@23 lbs., part 22½c. cash, usual selection; 3,500 Monte Video, 21 lbs., 22½c. cash, usual selection; 1,100 Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 21½c. cash, usual selection; 450 Rio Grande Kips, 14 lbs., on private terms; 1,300 Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., on private terms; 1,200 Aspinwall, 16@19 lbs., 19c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 820 Mexican, 18@20 lbs., part 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 Truxillo, 16 lbs., 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 Savanilla, 26 lbs., 14c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 430 Port-au-Platt, 16 lbs., on private terms; 200 Western, 20 lbs., on private terms; 300 Wet-salted Barbados, 50 lbs., on private terms; 400 Washington Slaughter, 60 lbs., 7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 900 Western Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 7½c.@8c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., 7c.@7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 City Slaughter, 65@80 lbs., 7c.@7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 269,500 dry hides, 12,500 wet-salted hides — horse hides, and 700 bales East India hides.

IRON—Pig has been in good request, including Scotch, at $24@$25, 6 months, and No. 1 American Anthracite at $20 50 cash ℔ ton. In Philadelphia, during the week, about 2,000 tons Anthracite Pig have been sold, at $22 for No. 1, and $21 for No. 2, on time.

LATHS—Eastern are salable at $1 15 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Pig has been in moderate demand, including Galena, at $6 70@$6 75; and Foreign at $6 31¼@$6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole, especially Hemlock tanned, has been more sought after, but at easier prices. Week's receipts, 26,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Sales, 250 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@30c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy, and lower. Sales, since our last, 4,650 bbls., at $12 75@$13, closing at $12 75 for Mess, here; $13 for Mess, deliverable, in June, and $9 87½@$10 12½ for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 4½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon continues in moderate request; sales 400 boxes at 6½c.@8c. ℔ lb. Lard is plenty and cheaper; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8½c., with small lots at 8½c., and 150 kegs, at 8½c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet to-day; sales, 200 bbls., at $14 25@$15 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 75 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 25 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 9c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@19c. for State, ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 7c.@9c. ℔ lb.

SALT—In fair demand at full and rising prices.

SKINS—Have been quiet, though prices, especially of Deer, have been tending downward.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day 1,540 hhds., including Cuba at 7c.@8c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8¾c.; also, 50 boxes Havana, 7½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 8½c.@9c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 850 bbls., at 25c.@26c. ℔ gallon., the market closing heavily.

WHALEBONE—Has attracted more attention at former quotations, including Arctic at 75c.; Ochotsk at 68c.@73c.; Northwest Coast at 68c.@70c.; and South Sea at 63c.@65c. ℔ lb.

WOOL—The market has exhibited more firmness, during the past week, the demand having been brisker, especially for domestic Fleece, holders of which have been less eager to dispose of their supplies. The reported sales of all kinds of Wool include 185,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at 40c.@48c.; 16,500 lbs. No. 1, Superfine to extra do. Pulled, part at 36c.@47c., 25,000 lbs. California, with 210 bales South American, and 70 bales Rio Grande, and 120 bales Australian, on private terms; 500 bales Donskoi at 21c.@25c., chiefly at 21c.@23c.; 100 bales Cape at 25c.@28c.; and 50 bales South American at 20c. ℔ lb. In Boston, also, business has been quite brisk; sales having been made of 350,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at 45c.@50c., the latter an extreme rate; also, 385 bales Mediterranean and South American on private terms. In Philadelphia, according to the *North American*, "The near approach of the new clip has increased the dullness already noticed in the market, which is unsettled and drooping, and a few small lots only have found buyers at 45c.@50c. for fine Fleece, 48c. for tub, and 37c.@43c. for pulled, cash."

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9d.; Corn, 8d.@8½d. ℔ bush.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and by steamer, 50s.@52s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 60s.@62s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ bbl; Grain, 8½d.@9d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ℔ bush.; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef 5s.@6s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 32s. 6d.; Bacon and Lard, 30s., and Tallow, 27s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Antwerp—Flour, 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 431 tons to Shanghai, at $5,000; 2 ships 850 and 809 tons from Chincha Islands to Hamburg or Rotterdam, Guano, £4; a bark, 348 tons, from Trinidad, Cuba, to Cork, for orders to a port in the United Kingdom, Sugar, £3 5s.; a British bark, 389 tons, to Dunkirk, 24,000 Corn, 9½d. ℔ 60 lb.; an Italian bark, 481 tons, to Cadiz, heavy Pipe Staves $42 50, light hhd. $27 50, and heavy bbl. $22 50; a ship, 850 tons, to London, Provisions, &c., £2,000, or if to Liverpool or Bristol, £1,900; a brig, 196 tons, to Rio Grande, $2,200; a brig from Machias, 120,000 feet Boards, to south side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar, 42½c.; a schooner, 155 tons, six or twelve months voyage, $750 ℔ month; a brig, 279 tons, to Demerara, $1,500; a schooner, 100 tons, to the Windward, 80c.; one, 90 tons, to Martinique, Baracoa and back to New-York, $750; one, 141 tons, to Mayaguez, P. R., with privilege of another port, and back to New-York or New-Haven, $1000; one, 190 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses $3; one, 200 tons, same voyage, 42½c. and $3; a brig, 176 tons, to Point Petre, Guad., $1,325; a British brig, 198 tons, to St. Jago and back, 40c.; a bark, 318 tons, same voyage, 40c. and $3; a schooner, 175 tons, same, Molasses, $3 25 ℔ 110 gallons, on and under deck; one, 175 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, 40c. and $3; a British schooner, 121 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, Molasses, $3 25 ℔ 110 gallons, on and under deck; one, 1,200 bbls., to Matanzas and back, $1,200; a bark, 248 tons, to Gibraltar, Malta, Malaga and back, and a British schooner, 149 tons, to Bermuda and back, on private terms.

LAW REPORTS.

Notice to the Bar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MAY 10.

Before Judge Betts.

Judge BETTS announced to the Bar that he should be occupied himself with prize causes during the term; but that he understood that Judge SMALLEY would be disengaged from the Circuit Court after this week, and would come into this Court and take up the jury and admiralty calendars on Monday, the 12th inst.

Notes of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

ENEMY'S PROPERTY.

The United States vs. The Cargo of the Schooner Bonded Co.—This vessel, with her cargo, was captured Sept 11, 1861, twenty miles off Galveston Bar by the *South Carolina*. The cargo consisted of coffee, segars and two bales of cotton, shipped from Vera Cruz, nominally, for Matamoras or Key West. There was no manifest or bills of lading. The vessel was not brought into Court. The evidence showed that the cargo belonged to residents of Texas and Louisiana.

Cargo condemned as enemy's property.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

PRACTICE.

The United States vs. The Schooner Joseph H. Toone and her Cargo.—This was an application on the part of the owner of the cargo for leave to intervene and answer. The proofs *in preparatorio* had been taken, and the owner of the vessel had answered, but the cause had not been brought to a hearing.

The District Attorney objected to one clause of the claim proposed to be put, in which the claimant denied that the vessel violated, or attempted to violate, a blockaded port, and also to its invoking the test oath of the owner of the vessel and the schedule annexed thereto.

Held by the Court—That the clause in question adds nothing to the rights of defence, which would inure to the claimant on the most general appearance and opposition to the ground of confiscation charged in the libel. The particular terms of defence need not be specified in the answer, as all the evidence to obtain a decree of condemnation is in the first instance to be produced by the captors. The suit is only to be litigated on the case made by the captors, and it is only when that case affords grounds of conviction of the property, and the Court has so pronounced, that it becomes necessary for the claimant to show a defence through pleadings and proofs.

There is no legal relevancy in the invocation of the papers, because that relief is not attainable through pleading, but is granted only on motion, and at the discretion of the Court. (Prize Rules, 30, 31, 32, 33.)

Ordered—that the claimant have leave to file his claim forthwith in the suit, omitting the clause objected to by the District-Attorney.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for claimant, Mr. Edwards.

EVIDENCE OF CAPTORS.

The United States vs. The Yacht Gipsey and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured on the 29th of Dec., 1861, while attempting to violate the blockade of New-Orleans by the United States vessel-of-war *New-London*, (the *Wissahickon* being also in sight.) Her officers and crew escaped in boats after having set fire to the vessel. After the capture the vessel was found insufficient to make the voyage to this port. She was accordingly appraised and taken possession of by the Government, and the cargo was sent forward and libeled as prize. The libelants, on an affidavit of these facts, moved the Court for, and obtained an order that Thomas W. Johnson be examined on the standing interrogatories of the Prize Commissioners with like effect as if he were one of the witnesses prescribed by law, and the case was brought to a hearing on this evidence, no one appearing to claim the property.

Held by the Court—That the proof being clear that the vessel was seized in attempting to violate the blockade of New-Orleans, and the letters and memoranda found on board affording strong presumption that she and her cargo were enemy's property, and the impracticability of obtaining the regular papers of the vessel or any of her crew to give evidence in the case being shown, as also that no further proofs of the transaction can be produced before the Court because of the impediment of natural and physical causes, the Court considers that sufficient cause is shown for the condemnation of the vessel and her cargo.

Judgment of condemnation accordingly.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

ENEMY'S PROPERTY—VIOLATION OF BLOCKADE.

The United States vs. The Schooner Capt. Spedden and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the steamer *New-London* on Jan. 12, 1862, in Biloxi River. The vessel and her cargo of lumber were appraised by a board of Naval Survey, at Ship Island, under the orders of Flag-Officer MCKEE, and was then taken for the use of the Government. The vessel was afterward lost in a gale. The papers and documents found on board her, with the appraisement, were forwarded to this port and placed before the Court. No one appeared in the suit or made claim to the property.

The testimony showed that the vessel was enrolled under the authority of the Confederate States at New-Orleans, on April 27, 1861. She was owned by a naturalized citizen, resident at New-Orleans, who left New-Orleans in her on a pass from the rebel authorities on Nov. 30. The cargo was laden on board by him, as master, at Harrodsburgh, on the Biloxi River, to be carried to Biloxi.

Held by the Court—That the vessel evaded a blockaded port, New-Orleans, to obtain in another blockaded port the cargo on board her, and was intercepted in her destination to another blockaded port. Had she been a neutral vessel, she would not, therefore, have completed the voyage out from New-Orleans so as to be discharged of the offence committed by her. (The *Christiansberg*, 6 Rob. 382.)

That the case also falls within the terms of the act of Congress of July 13, 1861.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture, therefore, against vessel and cargo.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

The United States vs. the Sloop Express.—This vessel was captured in Lake Borgne, La., by the *New-London*, on Dec. 11, 1861. She was a fishing vessel owned in New-Orleans, one half by her master, who was born in Connecticut, but was a resident of New-Orleans. She left New-Orleans Dec. 7, on a fishing voyage, and was to return thither. Her owner knew the port was blockaded. The vessel after her capture was appraised by a naval survey, and taken to the use and service of the United States. Her master and crew were brought on to this port and examined. No appearance or defence was made for the vessel.

Judgment of condemnation and forfeiture against the vessel as enemy's property, and for violating the blockade.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

The United States vs. The Schooner Venus and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the *Rhode Island* on December 26, 1861, off the State of Texas. The vessel was surveyed and appraised by a Naval Board and taken for the use of the United States. Her cargo was sent forward to this port by another vessel. Her manifest and crew were brought here and examined. No one appeared in the suit to claim either vessel or cargo. The proofs showed that the vessel and her cargo was enemy's property; the cargo was cleared at Point Isabel, in Texas, for Franklin, in the State of Louisiana, but was destined to Brunswick or New-Orleans. Her master was a quarter owner of the cargo, and knew when he sailed, that the whole Southern coast was under blockade. The schooner sailed under the rebel flag.

Decree of condemnation and forfeiture against both vessel and cargo, both as enemy's property, and sailing with design to violate the blockade.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

The United States vs. The Steamboat Henry Lewis and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured on Nov. 28, 1861, by the *New-London*, in Mississippi Sound, and was taken to Ship Island, where the vessel and a part of her cargo was, on appraisal by naval Surveyors, appropriated to the use of the United States.

The rest of the cargo was sent to this port. The proofs showed that the vessel belonged to a Company or Association in New-Orleans, one of whom resided in Indiana—the rest in New-Orleans. The cargo was owned in New-Orleans. The vessel, when captured, was on a voyage from New-Orleans to Mobile. Her master and crew knew of the blockade when they sailed. No one appeared in the suit to defend either vessel or cargo.

Judgment against both, forfeiting them as enemy's property, also for violation of the blockade.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

The United States vs. The Schooner Garonne and Cargo.—This vessel was captured on Dec. 31, 1861, by the frigate *Santee*, off Galveston. She was appraised, not being fit to make the voyage to a Northern port, and was appropriated to the use of the United States. Her cargo was sent forward to this port, as were also her master and crew. No one appeared in the suit for either vessel or cargo. The proofs showed that vessel and cargo was owned by a citizen and resident of New-Orleans, and had left that port bound to Brownsville, Texas. The master knew that New-Orleans was blockaded, and that the coast of Texas was also, but he had no personal warning of the fact.

Judgment forfeiting both vessel and cargo for violation of the blockade and as enemy's property.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

FURTHER PROOF—IMPEACHMENT OF WITNESS.

The United States vs. The Schooner James Campbell.—This case came up for hearing on the further proofs offered by the libelant, under the order of the Court made on the first hearing, allowing them to put in "evidence tending to show that the voyage in question in the suit was set on foot and prosecuted by the claimant, with intent on his part to violate the blockade."

The further proof offered by the libelants consisted of the oral examination of three witnesses directed to the impeachment or disparagement of the testimony of the Captain of the schooner, given on his examination *in preparatorio*.

But the impeachment was not by positive evidence against his general integrity of character for truthfulness, but in showing by inference that he had acted as master of an American vessel, and must, therefore, have sworn falsely in asserting that he was a British subject when his testimony was given, because, as such, he could not legally be master of an American vessel.

Held by the Court—That the testimony to his having been in command of an American vessel is destitute of certainty and clearness as to time and manner. Nor is the fact necessarily incompatible with his sworn assertion that he was a British subject, so as to require the conclusion that his statement was willfully false and destructive to his credibility as a witness in the suit.

That there is nothing in the further proofs which justifies a change of the conclusion adopted by the Court on the first hearing, and the libelant's application to revoke or vary that decision is denied.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford; for claimant, Mr. Edwards.

The Law to Suppress the Concert Saloons—Argument upon Its Constitutionality.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The *habeas corpus* case of John Lee, the bartender of Canterbury Hall, arrested by Capt. HELME, under the recent act to suppress the concert saloons, came up yesterday morning before Recorder HOFFMAN, at the Court of Sessions. Contrary to expectation, there were very few spectators in attendance. James T. Brady and Frank Byrne, Esqs., appeared for the defence, and Chas. E. Whitehead, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, for the people. Counsel for the defence claimed the discharge of their client, on the broad ground that the act of the Legislature, in pursuance of which he was arrested, was unconstitutional. They presented printed points, on which Mr. Brady argued at length. The following is the substance of the points made:

It is claimed that the act is unconstitutional for the following reasons: It embraces more than one subject not expressed in the title. The act is vague as to whether the restraint is to the sale or furnishing of wine, beer, &c., at the *place* or at the *time* of the *actual* exhibition or performance; the law is oppressive in not permitting the employment or attendance of any females to wait on or attend in any manner. The law makes it illegal for a female to make any contract for any service, however legitimate, in any establishment where amusement is furnished to the public; it would exclude from the opera house or theatre any female who might be employed, or who might seek reward by vending flowers or books to the audience, or by delivering soda water or natural water to those who desired it. It is not in the power of the Legislature to provide that citizens shall not seek or practice ordinary pursuits of industry in any place, especially in places about which there is not any inherent illegality; the act in fact, prevents the attendance of any female at any place of public amusement; a wife cannot attend with her husband, a maid with her mistress, a nurse with female children; it also denies "refreshments to the audience."

The act is unconstitutional, because it impairs the obligation of contracts, (Constitution of United States, article 1, section 1, subdivision 1,) is in restraint of trade, in not permitting refreshments, &c., to be supplied, and tends to the diminution of the recreation, enjoyment and ease of the spectators, &c., (viz.: in partaking of refreshments in their seats,) by compelling those who desire refreshments to go out of the place of exhibition to other places of traffic, &c.

The fifth section of the act necessarily abolishes the penalties imposed by the act of 1839.

The fifth section is a clear violation of the Constitution against searches and seizures without proof or warrant. At common law no officer has a right to arrest a party for an alleged misdemeanor, unless such party is detected in the actual perpetration of the offence. This statute does not in this single particular, as to the *mere arrest*, contravene the common law, but it invests the ministerial officer, policeman or constable with the authority to be at once accuser, witness, judge and officer, for which reason the law is clearly void.

Mr. Brady's argument was mainly confined to the legal points in the case; but towards the close he indulged in a little *ad captandum* talk, and said that if the people of this community would lie down like slaves and submit to the execution of this law, passed by a partisan Legislature, they were unworthy to breathe the free air of this country. He claimed that by the terms of this law, a lady's waiting-maid, who might accompany her to the opera, would be forbidden to apply a bottle of hartshorn to her mistress' nose in case she fainted. He informed the Court that he *knew* that many of the girls, who served as waiters at those Concert-saloons, were women of spotless virtue, and an enforcement of the law would inevitably drive them to prostitution.

Mr. Whitehead replied in behalf of the people, and the Recorder took the papers in the case, and reserved his decision.

No Lien for Board Where there is a Contract—Costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Lucien C. Parker vs. Joseph S. Curtis.—This was an action of replevin to recover property of the plaintiff in the possession of the defendant. The defendant, on the trial, conceded that the title to a portion of the property claimed was in the plaintiff; but the remaining portion it was alleged the defendant was entitled to retain in his possession as a boarding-house keeper, by virtue of the lien created by the statute of 1860. The Court charged that where there was a contract for board, no lien existed. The jury found that the plaintiff was entitled to recover a portion of the property sued for, assessing its value at $224,—and that the defendant was entitled to a verdict for the balance claimed, the value of which was assessed at $318 37-100.

The defendant conceded the right of the plaintiff to costs, which were adjusted by the clerk, the defendant claiming that he also was entitled to costs, which were presented to the clerk for adjustment, upon notice. The clerk refused to allow the costs of defendant, and from his decision appeal was taken to the Court, where it was now held that the provisions of the Revised Statutes, under which, before the Code the defendant would have been entitled to costs, were not repealed by the Code. The clerk was directed to allow the defendant's costs, as presented.

John R. Hackett for plaintiff; Pennington, Sullivan and Harrison for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, C. J., Moncrief, Barbour, White and Robertson.

Currier vs. Pearson.—Order appealed from affirmed. Opinion of BOSWORTH, C. J.

The People ex rel., Va.ienk ex rel. vs. Dyckin et al.—Order appealed from reversed, without costs. Opinion by MONELL.

O'Connor vs. Such et al.—Affirmed upon amendment of judgment, &c. Opinion by BOSWORTH, C. J.

Creary et al. vs. Willett, Sheriff, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by BOSWORTH, C. J.

Penny vs. Black.—Judgment reversed, and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Order of reference is vacated and discharged. Opinion by ROBERTSON.

Guilhon et al. vs. Lindo, impl'd, &c.—Order reversed, without costs of appeal to either party upon appeal. The attachment discharged, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide the event of the action. Opinion by MONCRIEF.

Guilhon vs. Lindo, &c.—Order reversed, without costs of appeal, &c. Opinion by ROBERTSON.

Fash vs. Byrnes.—Order affirmed. Opinion by BOSWORTH, C. J.

Betts vs. Freeman, &c.—Order modified. Opinion by BARBOUR.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR.—The Rev. F. VINTON, D. D., will lecture on FRIDAY, May 16, at 8 o'clock P. M. on the *Philosophy of the War*, and the Rt. Rev. H. SOUTHGATE, D. D., on THURSDAY, May 22, at 8 P. M. on *Incidents of Oriental Travel*, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, in aid of the funds of the church.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—FIFTY-FOURTH-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—There will be a special collection in behalf of this Institution, in the Chapel of the same, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, when a sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Emanuel Church, Boston. Service to begin at 4 o'clock. Persons who will unite in the object of the occasion are invited to attend.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Subject on SUNDAY MORNING—*A Good Life and the Pay for It.* In the EVENING, (by special request)—*The Duty of Forgiveness*, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, 23d-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. WM. WHITE WILLIAMS will deliver a lecture on the subject, *Forty Days in Jerusalem*, in the above Church, on TUESDAY, May 13, at 8 P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

REV. MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL, BY urgent request, repeat his Easter Sermon on *The Four Resurrections of Christ*, SUNDAY MORNING at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st. Services at 10½. Seats free.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH—CORNER of Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn. SUNDAY, May 11, sermon in the morning, by Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vespers in the evening, at the usual hour.

"ABRAHAM—THE TRIAL OF FAITH." REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach on this subject SUNDAY EVENING, in the Laight-st. Church, and in the morning upon, "The poor have the gospel preached to them."

FATHER REESON WILL PREACH IN the Laight-st. Baptist Church THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock P. M. Savocqua, the Jenny Lind of the Indians, will sing appropriate pieces for the occasion.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. OCTAVIUS PERINCHIEF will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

PREACHING IN FRENCH—BY PROF. C. MIEL, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st. Entrance on 20th-st.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. EVENING at 7½. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 22d-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY. Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing by the pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½. *Spiritual Lessons of the Season of Spring.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st.—Rev. A. A. WOOD, D. D., will preach here on SUNDAY, May 11. Services at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—EITHER A GOOD HOUSE IN BROOKlyn, well situated, or a country place in the suburbs of New-York, or up the Hudson River, or Harlem Railroad, or on Long Island; rent about $400 from now till May 1, 1863, a place with a few acres of land preferred. Address (post paid) G. HILLIARD, No. 24 West 11th-st. New-York.

DRY GOODS.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

100 dozen Gloves, at 25 cents a pair,

reduced from 40 and 50 cents.

100 dozen Gloves, at 50 cents a pair,

regular price 75 cents and $1.

UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

AGENCY FOR THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT. MADE TO ORDER, OR READY-MADE. The finest, cheapest and best fitting Shirt offered in the City.

I have, also, a large stock of Gauze Undershirts and Drawers.

Ties, Stocks, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, 3 and 4-ply Linen Collars, Silk Handkerchiefs, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at the SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

MEN'S FRENCH COTTON HALF HOSE, WHITE, BROWN AND BROWN MIXED, Made without seams, and beautiful goods. A large variety at low prices. UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

A CARD. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, calls especial attention to his general stock of FAMILY MOURNING GOODS, being without exception, the largest and most desirable and cheapest ever offered at retail.

NOTICE—Special attention is requested to an unusual bargain in Black and White Silks at 5s. per yard; also to our Stock of Black Silks, in which will be found many rare bargains.

In Bonnets and Mantillas we defy competition for style and cheapness. Call and examine.

Observe— W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods. No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COTTON, SILK AND FINE MERINO HOSIERY, Many styles peculiar to this house. Excellent goods at popular prices. UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

MANTILLAS AND SACQUES FOR SPRING. We offer at retail the balance of our WHOLESALE STOCK at WHOLESALE PRICES, commencing on Monday, May 12. The goods are made in the BEST MANNER and in the LATEST PARIS STYLES. WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE, No. 376 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FANCY FLANNEL OUTSIDE SHIRTS, FOR BASE BALL AND CRICKET PLAYERS, Always on hand and made to order, by UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, At low prices. Also, Cachemire d'Ecosse, Black, embroidered with angles and lace trimmings, and Black Lace Mantillas, $20. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., near Amity st. N. B.—Special designs and colors of India Shawls bought in Europe to order.

KID, CALF, DOG, BUCK, SILK AND THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS. A large and splendid variety at low prices. UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY GOODS. F. W. SIMSON has opened at his new store, No. 319 Canal-st., four doors west of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, a new stock of Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Laces, &c., which he offers at the most reasonable prices. Please call. Wholesale department up stairs.

CRAVATS, SCARFS, TIES AND STOCKS. NEW GOODS JUST OPENED. A great variety at moderate prices. UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING FULL STOCK LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILD'S MADE UP UNDER CLOTHING. ORDERS IN THIS DEPARTMENT EXECUTED AT SHORT NOTICE IN THE BEST MANNER. AN INVOICE BEST QUALITY CLASP CORSETS VERY LOW. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY IS NOW OPENING FROM AUCTION 100 BOXES PARIS QUALITY FANCY HAT RIBBON, Will be sold at 2s. a yard. FULL STOCK PARIS QUALITY PLAIN RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS, FULL STOCK NARROW TRIMMING RIBBONS, ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY IS MAKING CONSTANT ADDITIONS TO HIS STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILD'S PLAIN AND FANCY STRAW HATS, IN EVERY VARIETY AT VERY LOW PRICES, FULL STOCK OF PARIS FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c. NOW OPENING A LARGE INVOICE FANCY FANS. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF PARASOLS, FROM BEST MANUFACTURERS. ALSO SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, ALL SIZES AND COLORS, WILL OPEN THIS WEEK JOB LOT 500 MOIRE ANTIQUE PARASOLS, VERY LOW. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY WILL OPEN MONDAY, MAY 12TH, A FRESH INVOICE, 500 DOZEN OUR CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES, ALL DESIRABLE SPRING SHADES, 63c. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER GARMENTS, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN. A great variety, at popular prices. UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FOR 12 1-2 CENTS.—Ladies going to the country should supply themselves before the advance. Needles, canvas patterns, &c. Saxony yarns, all colors. N. B.—New French invisible nets and trimming ribbons, cheap. Paris kids, 63 cents; Alexander's kid and silk. Also, children's gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also, a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and rufflings; also, Alexander's silk and kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexander's and Couvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE PROPERTY known as the FLORENCE HOTEL, located on North-east corner Broadway and Walker-st.; lot 30x100, 35 feet wide on rear. This is most eligibly situated for a Commercial or Banking Establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS WANTED UP TOWN IN exchange for first-class improved property on Murray Hill, near 5th-av., now paying 8 per cent. on its valuation, on a lease having several years to run. W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

A COMMODIOUS CHURCH EDIFICE, IN 50th-st., for sale or to let on a two years' lease. Inquire of JAS. GARDINER, No. 160 West 50th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTIST PROPERTY FOR SALE—IMPLEments, tools and furniture, including (if agreeable to both parties) rent of a portion of the premises, to be occupied by the purchaser, as the successor of JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE, Dentist, No. 124 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; also, horse, harness, carriage, saddle, bridle and rowboat. Inquire at the premises, or No. 18 Wall-st., in Brooklyn Insurance Company office, for J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Administrator.

MEDALS AND COINS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of medals and coins for sale: also one set of Napoleon Medals, one set of Dassier's Medals of the English Kings, and one set of Medals of the Roman Empire. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 189 William-st., dealer in medals, coins and paintings.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 112 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED, Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent. No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET, IN WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—The pleasantly situated two-story house, known as "The Parsonage," within five minutes' walk of depot, about 3 acres of land, fine garden, fruit orchard, brook running through the grounds; also stable and outbuildings. Also a new 2-story house, with 12 rooms, hot and cold water in both stories; bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement; 2½ acres land, high location, commanding a fine view of New-York; ¼ mile from depot. Apply to J. C. DOREMUS, Postmaster, West Bloomfield, or address Box No. 1,798 New-York P. O.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the depot of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, (OR for sale,) at Rye, Westchester County, a first-class residence; the house is built with regard to every convenience; stable and outbuildings in complete order; six acres of ground and a good garden; the house is furnished and is complete in all its appointments; it commands a fine view of the Sound; distance from Rye station half mile. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURnished or unfurnished, one mile from the railroad station at Hastings, with coach-house, orchard, garden, grounds, &c.; also a small furnished cottage near the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a very desirable 2½-story frame house, with a 2-story extension and kitchen, marble mantels, front and rear stairs, convenient to depot; desirable residence for a small private family. Apply to S. A. SPENCER, No. [illegible] Grand-st., N. Y.

TO LET—FOR ONE YEAR OR LONGER, A house at Whitestone Point, L. I., with two acres of land, stable, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MOON, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the depot, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d st.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A DOUBLE BRICK house, with ¾ acre of ground. Rent $250. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A LARGE AND WELL-BUILT STORE, situated at No. 49 State-st., Albany, N. Y. The building is five stories high, 25 feet 6½ inches wide and 117 feet 8 inches deep. It is the most central location in Albany, and is well adapted for a fashionable dry goods store, being near Broadway and next to the Albany City Bank. The building is now undergoing repairs, and will be let in whole or in part. For further information, address Mrs. M. J. REMOND, No. 35 Beaver-st., Albany.

TO LET—THE HANDSOMEST SUMMER RESIdence on the island, at the foot of 86th-st., fronting the East River; large gothic cottage, stable, coach-house and garden, with five acres of pleasure-grounds; if not let immediately, a family or two can be accommodated with a suite of apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply on the premises, or at the Empire Sewing Machine Co.'s, No. 510 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO LET. By JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET—EXCEEDINGly cheap, at No. 68 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE ELEGANT VILla, with 76 feet front of ground, with fountain, garden, &c., known as No. 70 Union-place—the residence of Dr. Doremus, who is now in Europe. The house is [illegible] feet wide, with rooms on each side of the hall. It is superbly furnished and decorated, with every modern convenience. Will be rented reasonably to a small family. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR SIX months or a year; clean, never before rented; three story, high stoop; all improvements complete, No. 10 Lexington-av. Apply to J. S. MOORE, No. 282½, 4th-av, near 23d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 264 WEST 20th-st., three story, high stoop and attic; has all the modern conveniences. Apply on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board may be obtained at No. 51 Concord-st., Brooklyn; house has all the modern improvements, and is convenient to Fulton Ferry; dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAS TAKEN THE house No. 81 East 23d-st., and is now prepared to accommodate genteel boarders with suites or single rooms at moderate terms; the house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in their own premises, will accommodate a few gentlemen with board and rooms furnished, in one of the most pleasant residences in the eastern part of the City; references exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutgers-place.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SINGLE MEN or a married couple, can be accommodated with good board in a private house, single or double rooms, gas, &c., No. 24 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate one or two gentlemen, with their wives, with board. No other boarders taken. Address or apply at No. 254 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT SECOND STORY front room and bedroom to let with board. Apply at No. 84 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND LADY, or an elderly gentleman or lady, in a quiet home, with comfortable rooms, having all the modern improvements. Address K., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR A gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, at No. 23 Clinton-st., convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferry. Modern improvements.

42 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—A FEW ROOMS, newly and neatly furnished, in a very convenient and pleasant location, to let to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required, in a private family. Apply as above.

HOBOKEN.—BOARD, WITH DELIGHTFUL rooms fronting the Bay and harbor, may be obtained at No. 1 Hudson Terrace, opposite the ferry.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—A Family, also single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms with board. Reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—NO. 163 MAIN-ST., A FEW boarders can be accommodated with boarding and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at reasonable rates. Horse railroad in front, and M. and E. R. R. in rear. Twelve rooms—large and small, to suit all tastes. A select school near the house.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—BY ADDRESSING P. R. J., Summer board may be obtained in that beautiful town, on pleasant and desirable terms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, will be open SATURDAY, May 29, but parties breaking up housekeeping, and desirous of coming to the country, will be taken at any time. The proprietor is now ready to make arrangements for the season. JAMES WILLIS.

ST. JULIAN—GRANT-ST., STATEN ISLAND, near quarantine landing; open May 6, for gentlemen and families. Billiards, bowling, ball-room, stabling, &c.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN HAVING COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS WILL FIND THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.'S POUDRETTE the CHEAPEST as well as the BEST fertilizer in market for Lawns, Grass Plots, General Garden Culture, Grapevines, and for early Potatoes; $3 worth will manure an acre of Corn, will increase the crop from one-third to one-half, and will mature the crop two weeks earlier than any other manure. Price, for 7 bbls., and over, $1 50 per bbl., or only $15 per ton, delivered free on board of vessel or railroad. Apply to the only genuine office of THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. [illegible] Ann-st., Basement.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD
Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

M. C. MORGAN,
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.
United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until SATURDAY, May 17, 1862, until 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by chapter [illegible], of the Laws of 1862, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, April 18, 1862.

The said stock is to provide means to pay for the land acquired for a new Court-House, and to erect such Court-House thereon. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, on the first days of May and November, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of one hundred thousand dollars each commencing with the first day of November, A. D., 1875.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, within fifteen days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 6, 1862.

THE RECEIVER OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY gives notice that the assets of the Company are in his hands, subject to the direction of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio; that by the order of the Court no portion of the earnings of the road can be applied to the payment of any of the unsecured indebtedness of the Company. All the earnings, after paying operating expenses, rent and mortgage interest, will be applied to the principal of those debts, which are due and secured, amounting at the present time to about a million of dollars.

The accrued interest on the three old mortgages has all been provided for from the earnings of the road, and the next interest to be paid is on the funded debt mortgage bonds (given in exchange for the unsecured indebtedness) on the 1st day of July, 1862. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds and Bills Payable, who have not yet accepted the terms of compromise offered them with the approval of the United States Court are notified to exchange their bonds and notes before the 25th day of June, 1862, or they will not be entitled to receive any portion of the earnings of the road. Interest will be paid only to those who accept the compromise.

The new bonds can be obtained in exchange for any unsecured indebtedness at the office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 25 William-st., New-York City, of H. C. KINGSLEY.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Receiver.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—In compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times Tribune, World, Vanity Fair*, and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College.
Valentine Mott, M. D.,
John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
John Torrey, M. D.,
Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 27 Lafayette-place.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Holders of certificates issued by John Ferguson, calling for Second Mortgage Bonds of the abovenamed Corporation, under the plan of reorganization, are requested to leave them at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on and after Tuesday next, 13th inst. In a few days thereafter the bonds will be ready for delivery. The amount of this mortgage is divided into six equal half-yearly payments of July 1 and Jan. 1, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, &c. To equalize the interest account, cash will be paid for the fractions at the time the bonds are delivered.

J. F. D. LANIER, for the Committee.
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1862.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company for the annual election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 20. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 A. M. of the 21st.

W. H. EMERSON, Secretary and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
No 59 William-st.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 14. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th until the 14th of May, inclusive.

H. MATHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—The undersigned will purchase coupons falling due 1st July and 1st August next, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above-named railway company, less the interest for the unexpired time.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the North Wharf, at West Point, New-York, of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal—clean:

600 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

ALSO,

750 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size.
300 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) stove size.

of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming; price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming Districts, at the West Point Wharf, from canal-boats, which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and 24th of August next.

E. C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A NEW DOUBLE truck, fit for any business. Apply at No. 57 Willett-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

PASSPORT OFFICE.
No. 200 Broadway, near Fulton-st., ground floor. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Letters asking information must be addressed
"PASSPORT OFFICE,
Box No. 3,813, New-York."

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, May 17.
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, May 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 31.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin....$75	Steerage....$30
First cabin to London....$80	Steerage to London....$33
First cabin to Paris....$85	Steerage to Paris....$38
First cabin to Hamburg..$85	Steerage to Hamburg..$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin....$95@$135
According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.
Third Cabin....$30@$50
With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, May 24.....SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 4 P. M.	7 A. M., 4 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. All tickets must be purchased before entering the cars.

J. S. BOTTOFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer AURORA will leave Murray-st. wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, the Express train will leave Manchester at 6 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. The freight train leaves Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4.30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer, MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA will, on SATURDAY, May 10, resume her regular trips, (daily, without exception,) leaving Jay-st. at 8 A. M., touching at Christopher and 30th sts., as well as the other intermediate landings. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave pier foot of Harrison street, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:45, making intermediate landings, touching at 30th street at 8 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P.M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P.M.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the more accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN AND PATENT polished imitation Russia sheet-iron, assorted numbers. Also, tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

MEDICAL.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.
THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 36 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of the so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures instanter the very worst cases. Dr. WARD'S popular Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, with book. You may rely on this as the only thorough and effectual remedy. It always cures; warranted never-failing. Save time, money, health. Call immediately. Only office, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "Nervous Debility," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 9 evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

FOR PILES USE BLISS' "COMPOUND CONFECTION PASTE"—Price $2, and "Suppository Ointment," price $1. For nervous debility use the "Concentrated Cure," price $1. For circulars of particulars address C. K. BLISS & CO., No. 643 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, No. 158 Broadway.

OPEN FOR EXHIBITION ON MONDAY MORNING.—Oil paintings; a collection of fine original paintings, the property of William Beebe, Esq., comprising choice specimens of the English and French schools; among them may be named those of J. F. Herring, Geo. A. Williams, Le Drough, E. H. Wehnert, Jas. E. Meadows, and many others. Also, a few rare and costly works, by the old masters, viz.: A fine and important work, by Roger, of Brughes, with letters and offers concerning it from Dr. Waagen, Sir C. L. Eastlake, and others. It is admitted by the high authorities named to be one of the finest examples of the early German school extant; also, a fine work, by Bornard, of Brussels, the best Flemish pupil of Raphael. J. M. Smith, Esq., author of the Catalogue Raisonée, and the above-named gentlemen have decided in this, and made offers; parts of it are believed to be by Raphael; also, 80 other fine paintings, to be sold at auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 16, at 8 o'clock, at No. 577 Broadway, opposite to Niblo's, where they are on exhibition until evening of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood suites in brocatel, mahogany suites in plush and hair-cloth, lounges, rosewood marble top centre tables, mahogany marble top side tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, black walnut dressing bureaus, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, oak and black walnut sideboards with marble tops, oak dining room chairs in reps and leather, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, washstands, toilet sets, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, chandeliers, mirrors, gilt frame engravings, and lot of kitchen furniture, all of which has been removed for convenience of sale and will be sold without reserve.

PEED & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE, BY PEED & CO., ON MONDAY, May 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Elliott-place, near Hanson place, Brooklyn.—Mahogany, parlor and chamber furniture, in good order; Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier mirror, cornices, kitchen and dining-room furniture.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THREE SPLENDID carriage horses: also, a fine saddle horse, suitable for ladies' use. Apply at the private stable, No. 140 Greene-st.

REMOVALS.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1862.

THE OFFICES OF THE AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY have been removed to the second story of the Merchants' Exchange Building, directly over their former offices. The entrance is through the main portico of the building, on Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST., to No. 12 Park place.
HY. G. HADDEN, President.

THE OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY is removed from No. 63 Wall-st. to No. 166 Broadway, Parmly's Buildings, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

MRS. GIBSON HAS REMOVED HER DAY and Boarding School for Young Ladies from No. 38 to No. 40 Union-square, next door to the house she formerly occupied.

RATAN, STREET AND STABLE BROOMS of all kinds. Also, patent ratan brooms—same shape as corn brooms—for factories, work-shops, store-houses, &c. E. J. RICHMOND & CO., Manf's, 508 Pearl-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ACT TO CONFER ADDITIONAL POWER upon the Metropolitan Police, relating to the inspection of Steam Boilers, passed April, 1862.—The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Every owner of a steam boiler or boilers, in use in the Metropolitan Police District, shall annually, and at such convenient times and in such manner and form as may by rules and regulations, to be made therefor by the Metropolitan Police Board, be provided, report to the said Metropolitan Police Board, at its headquarters, the location of such steam boiler or boilers, and thereupon and as soon thereafter as practicable, the Metropolitan Sanitary Company, or such member or members thereof as may be competent for the duty herein prescribed, and may be detailed for such duty by the Metropolitan Police Board; but no person shall be detailed for such duty except he be a practical engineer, who shall proceed to inspect such steam boiler or boilers: and all appliances connected therewith, and the strength and security of such boilers shall be tested by hydrostatic pressure, and they shall limit the pressure of steam to be applied to or upon such boilers, certifying each inspection, and with the limit of pressure to the owner of the boiler inspected, and also to the engineer in charge of the same, and no greater amount of steam or pressure than that certified in the case of any boiler, shall be applied thereto. In limiting the amount of pressure, wherever the boiler under the test will bear the same, the limit desired by the owner of the boiler, shall be the one certified.

SEC. 2. The Metropolitan Police Board shall preserve in proper form a correct record of all inspection of steam boilers, and of the amount of steam or pressure allowed in each case, and in cases where any steam boiler or the appliances or apparatus connected therewith shall be deemed by the Board after inspection to be insecure or dangerous, the Board shall prescribe such changes and alterations as may render such boilers, apparatus and appliances secure and devoid of danger. And in the meantime, and until such changes and alterations are made, and such appliances attached, such boiler, apparatus and appliances may be taken under the control of the Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same; and in cases deemed necessary, the appliances, apparatus or attachments for the limitation of pressure, may be taken under the control of the said Police Board, and no owner or agent of any steam boiler shall employ any person as engineer without their having a certificate as to qualification from practical engineers, to be countersigned by the Commissioners of Police.

SEC. 3. Any person applying or causing to be applied to any steam boiler a higher pressure of steam than that limited for the same in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any person violating the provisions of the second section of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and whenever any owner of any steam boiler in the Metropolitan District shall fail or omit to have the same reported for inspection as provided for by this Act, such boiler may be taken under the control of the Metropolitan Police Board, and all persons prevented from using the same until it can be satisfactorily tested as herein provided for, and the owner shall in such case be charged with the expense of so testing it.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1862.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to confer additional powers upon the Metropolitan Police relating to the inspection of steam boilers, passed April, 1862," all persons owning or using any stationary steam boiler, or boilers, in the Metropolitan Police District, except those connected with ranges in private dwellings, are required to report to the Board of Police, in writing, between this date and the 30th day of May, 1862, the location of such boiler or boilers so owned or used by them, and the business or purpose for which such boilers are used, and thereafter in case of any removal of a steam boiler, or the erection of a new one, a like report shall be made forthwith, and all parties are requested to have a nipple and cock, 1¼ inches diameter, put in some convenient part of their steam boiler, so that the Inspectors will have no delay in making connections for testing.

By order of the Board of Police.
SETH C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, and referred to the Committee on Sewers, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank-street, to sewer in Bethune-street. Petition for sewer in Lewis-street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, and resolution for the building of a receiving basin and culvert, at the corner of West Houston-street and Congress-place, and that the following presented to the Board of Councilmen were referred to the Committee on streets, viz.:

Resolutions for cross-walks from the foot of Jackson-street to the Ferry landing; also, across Jackson-street at Ferry landing.

And, also, for a cross-walk on the westerly line of Broadway, from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, as a continuation of the present cross-walk from Thirty-third-street to Thirty-second-street.

All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before SATURDAY, May 17, 1862.

THOS. STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that resolutions for the construction of crosswalks at the following intersections have been presented to the Board of Councilmen and referred to the Committee on Roads, to wit: At the intersection of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street with Avenue A and First, Second and Third avenues; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street with Avenues A, First and Second; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street; at intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street; across First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; across Second-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, and across Third-avenue at Fifty-ninth-street. All persons interested in the above, or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, May 17, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 CENTRE-ST., AND No. 7 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, April 25, 1862.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 20th of May, 1862, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court Room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

WM. J. HASKETT, President of the Board,
No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBERT D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board,
No. 7 Chambers-st.
NOAH A. CHILDS, Commissioner, &c.,
No. 317 West 38th-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOSEPH C. SKADEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, in this City, on or before the 19th day of May, 1862.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 24th day of June, 1862.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those pieces of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto. And

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1862, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER
} Commissioners.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. GROVESTEEN & HALE, having $150. removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.—FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of F. H. DIAMOND, 528 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY,
Sixth time Boucicault's standard comedy,
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Jesse Rural	Mr. Blake
Littleton Coke	Mr. Charles Fisher
Tom Coke	Mr. Mark Smith
Earl of Pompion	Mr. Moore
Lord Charles Roebuck	Mr. Floyd
Col. Rocket	Mr. Norton
Bob	Mr. Young
Strap	Mr. Parkes
Russell	Mr. Turner
Lady Alice	Mrs. Hoey
Miss Rocket	Miss Mary Gannon
Countess of Pompion	Mrs. Vernon

TUESDAY—
THE LADY OF LYONS,
WEDNESDAY—
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
THURSDAY, first time—
MONEY.
FRIDAY—
THE LADY OF LYONS.
SATURDAY—
MONEY.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of
LOVE IN A MAZE.
EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULT.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
MONS. MORTIE,
From Paris,
Has the pleasure to inform the New-York public that he will give a
GREAT EXHIBITION
OF
BILLIARDS,
Without the use of the cue or mace, at
KAVANAGH & FREEMAN'S SALOON,
Corner of 10th-st. and Broadway, (late M. Phelan,) on
TUESDAY EVENING, May 13th, at 8 o'clock.

Mons. Mortié will perform the wonderful and skillful feat of making all his points in billiards, in either French carom or American game, entirely with the fingers of the right hand, without any use of the cue or mace whatever.

Prof. Mortié has the pleasure to announce that the following celebrated billiard players will assist on this occasion: D. Kavanagh, T. Deary, M. Geary, T. Stone, R. Benjamin, and several other eminent billiard players.

Tickets 50 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
FOURTH WEEK OF MISS BATEMAN.
CONTINUED AND INCREASING SUCCESS.
Reproduction of
AN ORIGINAL AMERICAN TRAGEDY,
MONDAY EVENING, May 12,
GERALDINE; OR, LOVE'S VICTORY.

Geraldine (first time in New-York)	MISS BATEMAN
David, the Welsh Bard	Mr. H. L. Bateman
Anselmo, the Prior	J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Hubert, the Crusader	Edwin Adams
Gambo, the Jester	W. Davidge
Joan, Geraldine's Nurse	Mrs. W. R. Blake
Edith, sister to Geraldine	Mrs. Chanfrau

And a fine cast throughout.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; Overture at 8. Box office open from 9 till 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured in advance

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS.
PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST. and 6TH-AV.
THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS MODEL TROUPE OF ARTISTS,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
EVERY EVENING AT 7 O'CLOCK.
COMMODORE FOOTE AND COL. SMALL.
NEW FEATURES. NEW ATTRACTIONS.
MR. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST.
MR. ALEXANDER ZANFRETTA.
JACK THE GIANT KILLER,
A HOST OF TALENT.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Children to reserved seats 25 cents. Children to afternoon performances 15 cents.

WEDNESDAY—CINDERELLA.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.
TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1862.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND VOCAL AND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.
The following eminent artists will appear:
MME. EUGENIE DE LUSSAN,
MR. BRUNO WOLLENHAUPT,
MESSRS. W. MASON, S. B. MILLS,
R. GOLDBECK, E. HARTMAN,
A. F. TOULMIN, Harpist.
THE TEUTONIA CHORAL SOCIETY.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 60 PERFORMERS, with a novel and attractive programme.

Conductor	THEO. THOMAS
Leader	MR. JOSEPH NOLL

Tickets $1 each, to be had at all the principal music stores. Holders of tickets may obtain reserved seats without extra charge of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE TURF.

THE FIRST GREAT TROT OF THE SEASON.
FASHION ASSOCIATION COURSE.

On TUESDAY, the 13th, for a Purse of $200, the first grand trot of the season will take place on the Fashion Course. The horses to compete on this occasion are,

GRAY EDDY,
NATIVE AMERICAN,
SUNNYSIDE,

and the race is mile heats, three in five, in harness. The excellence of these horses insures a capital race, and as they are engaged in many other events, much interest and importance attaches to it beyond the winning of the purse itself. They will start at 3 P. M.

Boats from James'-slip at 1 P. M., and from 34th-st. every five minutes. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 1½ o'clock.

Fare reduced to 10 cents.

JOSEPH CROCHERN, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a girl, 17 years old, capable and willing to make herself useful, either as chambermaid or by taking care of children. Apply for three days at No. 164 East 31st-st., north side, first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, jellies, ice creams, and desserts of all kinds; best of City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at her present employer's, 283 5th-av.; call at the basement door.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation as cook and laundress. Call at No. 27 Union-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, as good cook, baker, &c., and good washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at Ackerman & Conklin's No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper by an American lady of experience, who is competent to take charge of a family, large or small; references given. Can be seen for three days at the office of Dr. Corson, No. 49 East Broadway, from 2 to 3 P. M.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable French woman desires a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing, and is a thorough dressmaker; has excellent references. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, 307 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young German woman, as first-class laundress, in a private family; can produce best of City testimonials as to ability, &c. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse, who has had an experience of six years in her last employment, and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 175 Madison-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation in a private family; an invalid mother, who wants help with a family of children, would find her a good nurse and worthy of trust; can give the best of references; locality no object. Apply at No. 53 East 28th-st., for one week.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable American girl as nurse and seamstress; has lived five years in her last place; can be seen at No. 87 East 9th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as seamstress and nurse; can operate on a machine; or as chambermaid; no objection to the country; best of references. Address A. G., No. 4 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant single man, belongs to the Episcopal Church; perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and everything connected with the situation; is a competent driver, and in every way faithful to his duties, which his testimonials prove; would make himself useful and obliging in everything required; good references; would go to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS WRAPPER WRITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as wrapper writer, by a young man who understands the business thoroughly, having been engaged at it for a number of years; circulars directed by the thousand. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—FOR AN HONEST, CAPABLE SINGLE man, a situation in some kind of business in City or country; City reference given. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER.—A MAN WHO WILL WORK AND take charge of a gentleman's place, can find a good home and fair wages by addressing ECONOMY, Box No. 112 *Times* Office. Give reference and where formerly employed. Single preferred.

BOY WANTED.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN office in Wall-st. None need apply unless they have good references. Price, $50 per year. Address C, Box No. 266 P. O.

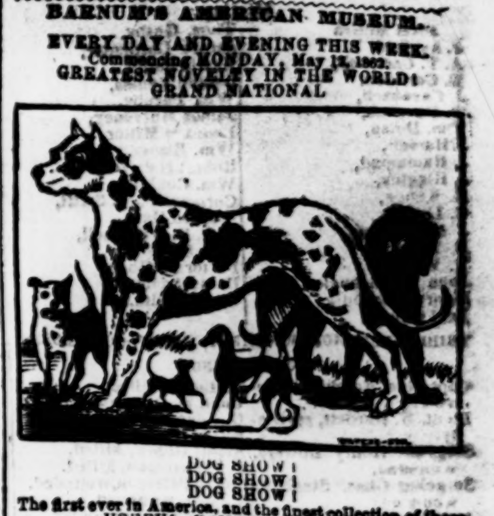
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

IMPROVED STEEL COFFEE MILLS, AT $10 and upwards. Old mills repaired, at 342 West 16th-st.

WANTED—TO COMPLETE A FILE OF THE New-York *Times*, one copy each of July 14 and Nov. 10, 1861, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at subscription desk, *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
Commencing MONDAY, May 12, 1862.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN THE WORLD!
GRAND NATIONAL



DOG SHOW!
DOG SHOW!
DOG SHOW!
The first ever in America, and the finest collection of these
USEFUL DOMESTIC ANIMALS
USEFUL DOMESTIC ANIMALS
ever known, embracing every variety, and the finest breed of every kind, including
THE LARGEST and SMALLEST DOGS!
the fleetest, sharpest, brightest and best dogs, as well as the most faithful watch dogs, and the choicest pets.
OVER $2,300 IN PREMIUMS
OVER $2,300 IN PREMIUMS
OVER $2,300 IN PREMIUMS
will be paid for the finest and best dogs, of which there are
OVER 30 DIFFERENT BREEDS!

Entries have been made by gentlemen of the highest respectability, of various callings and professions, as well as by Dog Fanciers and Breeders.

The above illustration represents specimens entered for exhibition by

FRANCIS BUTLER, ESQ.,

the celebrated dog breeder and delineator, No. 3 Peck-slip, who is said to be the most expert fancier and breeder of canine animals in the world. He alone has over sixty different dogs in the exhibition, and all the very finest breed. The large animal in the foreground represents his celebrated

SIBERIAN BLOODHOUND,

whose proportions are more like a horse than a dog. He can travel twenty miles in an hour, carrying a 14-year old boy on his back. A great number of other dogs are also on exhibition, representing every breed of dog known: the Great Bruno, St. Bernard, Newfoundland, English Mastiff, Russian Bloodhound, Scotch Deer-hounds, Fox-hounds, Harriers, English and German Beagles, English Greyhounds, Italian Greyhounds, Setters, Pointers, Water Spaniels, Cocher Spaniels, Blenhiem Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, Bull Dogs, Bull Terriers, English Black-and-Tan Terriers, Scotch Terriers, Skye Terriers, Wire Terriers, Arctic Sled Dogs, Dr. Kane's Pet Esquimaux Dog, Spits or Esquimaux Pomeranian, Shepherd Dogs, Coach Dogs, Poodles, Chinese Dogs, Russian Bear Dogs, Fancy Dogs, oddities and a genuine rebel dog, "Jeff. Davis," taken on the battle-field of Newbern, N. C., by a member of the Ninth New-Jersey Regiment, Capt. De Hart.

THE MOST COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS have been made for their exhibition, both for the protection of the Dogs from harm from each other, and of visitors from injury by the Dogs.

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERSONS are in constant attendance to care for and control the animals, and make their exhibition USEFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE.

They will be on exhibition at all hours, from 7 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M., daily, in the following order:

MONDAY, May 12, Day and Evening. In addition to all the Dogs exhibited by Mr. Butler, as above, will be shown for competition for the prizes, St. Bernards, New-Foundlands, Scotch Deer Hounds and English Greyhounds

TUESDAY, May 13, Fox Hounds, Harriers, Beagles, Setters and Pointers, besides Mr. Butler's Dogs, and Dogs which take Premiums on Monday.

WEDNESDAY, Blood Hounds, Mastiffs, Bull Dogs, Bull Terriers, Scotch and Skye Terriers, and Shepherd Dogs; also Mr. Butler's Dogs, and the premium Dogs of Monday and Tuesday.

THURSDAY, Italian Greyhounds, King Charles Spaniels, Blenheim Spaniels, Esquimaux Dogs, Black-and-Tan Terriers, Poodles, Coach Dogs and fancy oddities, also Mr. Butler's Dogs and those which take premiums the three preceding days.

The premiums for each class will declared at 8 o'clock, P. M., on the day on which they are exhibited.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 16th and 17th, all of the first and second premium dogs, as well as all of Mr. BUTLER'S Dogs, will remain on exhibition day and evening.

All the other novelties of the Museum will also be exhibition, including the renowned

COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN
from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va.
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
MADAME CELESTE'S GREAT DRAMA,
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST;
OR, A
GIPSY'S STORY!
which has been received the past week with unbounded applause, will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND
EVERY EVENING AT ¼ TO 8.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW,

June 3. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES. Number of Babies limited to One Hundred. Forty already engaged. Secure certificates immediately at Ticket Offices.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW
SENSATION DRAMA
entitled
REASON AND FOLLY;
Or,
LIFE IN PARIS.

Produced on Monday evening to a house literally crowded from parquette to ceiling. The piece has been presented with new scenery, appropriate costumes, exquisite music, intricate transformations, and cast by the entire strength of the company.

MISS LAURA KEENE IN NINE CHARACTERS.
With superb costumes.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.

ACT I—SCENE I.—A Peasant Cottage in Brittany. SCENE II.—Carnival Ball at a Parisian Café.

ACT II—SCENE I.—The Bachelor's Home. SCENE II.—Drawing-room at Madame Stalphonse's—Tableau and end of Act.

ACT III—SCENE I.—Carmen's Boudoir. SCENE II.—Exterior of Rat's Castle. SCENE III.—Jacobus' Office—Interior of Rat's Castle—A noisy Chorus—Tableau and end of Act Third.

ACT IV—SCENE I.—The Debtors' Prison, Rue de Clichy. —SCENE II.—At Home in Brittany—The Returned Penitents—A Reunion—The Mystery Unraveled—Genevieve in her true Character—A General but Mistaken Opinion —Jeannette at Home—Revelations and Explanations—Fortune Restored—Heartfelt Thanks—Reason Triumphs over Folly.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAMSBRIDGE BOARDING SCHOOL.—This Academy, under the sole management of NOBLE HEATH, will open on the 12th inst., for male pupils, who will be thoroughly instructed in all the branches of a good business education. French and Spanish included. Address NOBLE HEATH, Williamsbridge, Westchester Co., N. Y.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. For circulars, address the principals at the Seminary, No. 2 Washington-place.

MRS. C. M. WHITE,
MRS. A. C. ELTING,
} Principals.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—THE SCHOOL is near the City, a very healthy and beautiful location; the teacher has had many years' experience; two vacancies only; ages between 8 and 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. S., Box No. 159 New-York City Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

INSTRUCTION.—TWO LADIES, HAVING A SElect school in a pleasant country village near New-York, would take two or three children to board and educate on reasonable terms. Address No. 4 Liberty-st., New-York, up stairs.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated: under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

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BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, EXperienced and fully qualified to teach music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin and English, wishes an engagement in a school or family, or would instruct a class of eight or ten young ladies in the City or country. Best references exchanged. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

MAKE HASTE AND GET MARRIED.—Wedding Cards. Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards. Plate and 50 cards, $1. Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards, Wedding Cards, $1, at WHAITES, No. 1 Astor House, Barclay-st. Samples forwarded to all parts of the United States free of charge.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

[Continued from First Page.]

Missing.

[illegible] McGra
R. Ashfield,
A. T. Campbell,
P. Carrigan,
J. Cavanach,
E. Donahue,
Tim. Dolan,
J. Hassell,
J. Hammond,
J. Higgins,
E. Kehoe,
C. Lester,
J. McGovern,
E. Tilley,
T. Wilson,
John Acton, bugler,
Henry Steenburg,
Levi Goines,
Thos. Gosby,
James Carpenter,
Lewis Smith,
Joseph Vemes,
Wm. Turnby,
James Mulvaney,
Leonard Miller,
Wm. Elston,
Robert Harrison,
Wm. Conklin,
Corporal F. M. Swift,
Richard Hays,
Wm. D. O'Connell,
Silas Saunders,
Porter McGhan,
David Adams,
Thos. Smith.

THIRD EXCELSIOR REGIMENT, LIEUT.-COL. MOSES COMMANDING.

Capt. Geo. Brechenck, severely wounded.
Lieut. E. Harnett, severely.
Sergeant Henry Bowers, wounded.
Sergeant Chas. Stachlin, wounded.
A. Phillips, wounded.
Jno. Meyers, wounded.
H. Rudensburg, wounded.
Wm. Osborn, wounded.
F. Frederick, killed.
Louis Sepy, killed.
Jean Becker, killed.
O. McDermott, killed.
R. Lamb, killed.
Capt. D. Willard, killed.
C. Adams, killed.
Elisha Hosier, killed.
Albert Clines, killed.
F. Richardson, killed.
Cor. J. Peterson, wounded.
S. Lord, wounded.
S. J. Lander, wounded.
G. W. Davis, wounded.
H. W. Myers, wounded.
J. W. Hale, wounded.
L. Howard, wounded.
S. S. Bristol, wounded.
T. B. Schuyler, wounded.
R. A. Griffith, wounded.

Killed.

Sergeant G. E. H. Parkin,
James Metz,
David Emmons,
Mathew Eagan,
Nelson Campbell,
Charles Myers,
John Meehan,
Mathew Henry,
Maurice Heuckeys.

Wounded.

Lieut. Sam'l Bailey, seriously,
Serg't Chas. Eberrolde,
Corporal A. Bass,
John Parkins,
Mc Monroe,
Henry Munna,
Chris. Quinn,
A. G. Snyder.

FOURTH EXCELSIOR, COL. BREWSTER, SEVENTY-THIRD NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut.-Col. Lewis Benedict, Jr., prisoner.

Killed.

Corporal Hugh Bates.
James Gardiner.
Watson M. Ludlow.
Lieut. John J. Glass.
Thomas Byrnes.
Francis Craven.
Lieut. Benjamin F. Beach.
Corporal James P. Smith.
Patrick Logan.
Sergeant Duncan Carr.
Corporal David Finnigan.
James McCabe.
Thomas Carlisle.
Wm. Walsh.
Wm. Baskins.
Peter Gorman.
Edward Hopkins.
John L. Cornell.
John Cotter.
George Pierson.
Sergeant Chas. H. Potter.
Corporal Thos. Powers.
George Anderson.
A. D. Ancona.
Peter J. Cook.
Sanford P. England.
Edward Ortell.
John Reding.
Wendell Webber.
Patrick Ryan.
George Kress.
Michael Smith.
Daniel Lahey.
John M. Lewis.
Henry Gurvin.
Patrick Brennen.
Jacob H. Ploss.
Charles Walsh.
James T. Brady.
Wm. H. Pratt.
Sergeant Thos. Dennin.
Corp. Michael Langon.
Daniel Mullins.
John Higgins.
Henry Drought.
Hugh Lappins.
James Fitzworth.
Corporal John Mullane.
Benj. F. Horton.
George Newman.
John Brady.
Barnard McGwin.
Robert Green.
Thos. C. Lind.
Chas. Brothers.
Timothy Buckley.
C. Munceay.
Michael Smith.
John E. Pardee.

Wounded.

Capt. J. Feeny, mortally.
John McLaughlin.
John Lee.
James Gill.
Christopher W. Wilson.
Francis W. Ward.
John H. Lake.
Adolph Sheppard.
Anw. Leddy, dangerously.
Robert McDonnell.
John Morrison.
John O'Sullivan.
John Sullivan.
Corp. Wm. J. Sharp.
Peter Clark.
Charles Tyson.
Barny Gannon.
James Pelcher.
Sergt. Daniel P. Hardy.
Charles Adams.
James Fre.
William D. Monk.
Mathew Finnegan.
Michael Hanly.
Francis Kenny.
John Curran.

Prisoners.

Sergt. Wm. Farrell.
William Flanigan.
Joseph Hysolp.
Wm. McDermott.
Thomas Jones.

THIRTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, (SECOND SCOTT LIFE GUARD) COL. J. H. HOBART WARD IN COMMAND.

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Capt. Dewitt, killed.
2d Lieut. Sharpe, killed.
Capt. Dermott, slightly in right arm.
Capt. Dwyer, wounded.
Capt. Frunk, wounded.
1st Lieut. Watson, wound'd.
2d Lieut. Scott, wounded.
2d Lieut. Miller, left arm amputated.

Killed.

Private Day.
Private Carman.
Private Erskin.
Private Garside.
Private Bourne.
Private Lawrence.
Corporal Moran.
Private Canyell.
Private Goodwin.
Private Eaton.
Private Rogers.

Wounded.

First Serg't P. A. Rogan,
First Serg't Moran,
Private Martin,
Private Quinn,
Private Snauk,
Private Bird,
Private Brundage,
Private McIntosh,
Private White,
Private Slater,
Private Smith,
Corporal Mackey,
Private Hinman,
Private Hollahan,
Private McDevitt,
Private Wright,
Private D. Keelen,
Private McNiel,
Private O'Niel,
Private McGann,
Private Fullerton,
Private Blake,
Private Kane,
Private Hege,
Private Owen,
Private Hart,
Private Haskell,
Private Mullen,
Private Sampson,
Private Pine,
Private Suydam,
Private Barr,
Private Holcombe,
Private Rockfellow,
Private H. A. M.
Sergeant Malloy,
Sergeant Cox,
Corporal Leahy,
Private Barton,
Private Driscoll,
Private Mahony,
Private Warr,
Private Duff,
Private Sackett,
Private Hoard,
Private Cokely,
Private Roberts,
Private Shultz,
Private West,
Private Connolly,
Private Keiser,
Private Donnolly,
Private Coyer,
Private West,
Private Cerdozi,

Officers killed........ 2 | Men killed..........11
Officers wounded....... 7 | Men wounded.........58

Total..........78

J. WARD, Adj't. Thirty-eighth N. Y. Vols.

I would state that this regiment was at the battle of "Bull Run," and lost 128 in killed, wounded and prisoners of war.

J. WARD, Adj't.

GEN. GROVER'S BRIGADE.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT—COL. COWDEN COMMANDING.

Sergt. R. A. Bailey, killed,
G. W. Grover, killed,
W. W. Stine, killed,
Geo. W. Burdick, killed,
Jas. Redding, killed,
W. R. Benson, killed,
Nelson Taylor, severely,
J. W. Fairbanks, severely,
S. A. Fillibrown, severely,
Jas. Francis, severely,
J. F. Robinson, severely,
J. F. Whitney, severely,
R. F. Pierce, severely,
G. A. Barley, slightly,
J. L. Athen, slightly,
Jas. Gaskins, slightly,
J. D. Leatherbee, slightly,
Lt. G. E. Henry, slightly,
Corp. G. Stevens, severely,
W. S. Hort, slightly,
Lt. C. S. Chandler, slightly,
M. G. Leatherberry, slightly,
Sgt. A. Bertain, slightly,
A. P. Goodridge, slightly,
J. Crowley, slightly,
C. W. Cousland, severely,
Lewis Bird, slightly,
H. Whittemore, slightly,
C. W. Hathaway, severely,
Jacob Kramm, wounded,
Geo. F. Parker, wounded,
Allen Pickard, wounded,
A. Schlatter, wounded,
J. R. Stafford, wounded,
G. Tiffany, wounded,
Fred. Liedo, wounded,
A. M. Wright, wounded,
C. H. Wierburg, wounded,
Chas. Touley, wounded,
Mich'l O'Brien, wounded,
Y. S. Patten, wounded,
Austin Stafford, wounded,
Capt. P. Barrett, killed,
Serg't. M. Termey, killed,
R. B. Wilson, wounded,
O. Olson, wounded,
J. H. Osgood, wounded,
Simon Flanegan, wounded
John Doyle, wounded,
Wm. Backus, wounded,
A. E. Barrows, wounded,
Thos. B. Calvert, wounded,
Capt. R. R. Doty, killed,
Charles R. Wolf, killed,
R. Wayland, killed,
Jas. H. Pierce, killed,
Wm. P. McMahon, killed,
H. C. Granger, killed,
Henry B. Glover, killed,
Cor. R. Janneson, killed,
D. R. Arnold, wounded,
J. Bloomer, wounded,
H. Manton, wounded,
O. F. Watts, wounded,
C. D. Briggs, slightly,
J. W. Memary, slightly,
John Abrams, slightly,
Frank Ketchell, slightly,
Sergt. W. Gibson, slightly,
Henry H. Brown, slightly,
C. S. Brown, slightly,
Sgt. A. C. Johnson, sev'rely,
Capt. D. C. Messer, sev'r'ly,
W. C. Hatch, severely,
G. W. Campbell, severely,
Capt. C. S. Baldwin, sev'rly,
John Walcott, severely,
W. O. Young, severely,
D. Duffy, wounded,
B. McCustal, wounded,
Capt. J. H. Van Housten, killed,
Martin Bryden, killed,
F. A. Halsey, killed,
C. H. Miller, killed,
P. R. Moore, killed,
A. McKinstry, killed,
Jas. Keaphir, killed,
C. Rowe, killed,
C. F. Besson, killed,
Wm. Simpson, killed,
J. C. Sprague, killed,
B. Getz, wounded,
Jas. Z. Walpole, killed,
Corp. Pat. Shields, killed,
Wm. McCann, killed,
John Duffie, killed,
C. Dougherty, killed,
Jno. Humphrey, wounded,
Hugh Humphrey, wound'd,
C. Myer, wounded,
John McKinley, wounded,
John Dunn, wounded,
M. Fitzpatrick, wounded,
Patrick Lynch, wounded,
Jas. Mann, wounded,
Serg't. Wallace Wilson, killed,
A. H. Badger, killed,
C. H. Welsh, killed,
Corporal Jas. P. Richardson, wounded severely,
Henry Etmer, severely,
C. R. Gazet, severely,
Michael Doherty, severely,
Wm. H. Hastat, severely,
Jno. R. Kinger, severely,
T. Collins, severely,
A. Clemens, severely,
J. Johnson, severely,
F. E. Wignou, slightly,
J. Rutter, severely,
J. Talbot, severely,
H. C. Crane, killed,
J. McNamara, killed,
C. Gantcher, killed,
W. G. James, killed,
E. Knesser, killed,
A. Hoffman, severely,
D. Ahern, severely,
T. J. Hickock, severely,
A. Sterling, severely,
H. D. Burr, severely,
A. M. Capen, slightly,
C. Gotham, missing, supposed dead.
G. E. Plutner, wounded.
C. Cronen, wounded.
P. Holland, wounded.
And. Angus, wounded.
Frank Johnson, wounded.
Corp. F. R. Cormack, killed.
T. Marren, killed.
J. H. Goodrich, killed.
H. W. Bell, wounded.
John Lynch, wounded.
W. Husted, wounded.
Daniel Hughes, wounded.
Jo. Waldie, wounded.
Lionel Joseph, killed.
Henry McCann, killed.
Jas. Ryan, killed.
Wm. H. Wilford, killed.
Wm. Crow, killed.
Lewis Borst, killed.
Wm. Devine, severely.
Geo. Cook, severely.
H. Miller, slightly.
Serg. D. C. Williamson, do.
Walter Tarbit, slightly.
Michael Daly, slightly.
H. Duxen, severely.
Lieut. Thos. A. McSelan, slightly.
Serg. P. W. Doherty, do.
John E. Rutter, severely.
Pat. Sullivan, severely.
John W. Henry, severely.
Serg. T. R. Ashley, severely.
Dennis Daley, severely.
W. Lavigne, killed.
Francis Carr, killed.
Dennis Gunn, killed.
Lt. R. B. Jones, wounded.
Jno. Kungler, wounded.
Geo. Scudder, wounded.
H. M. Kernan, wounded.
B. Lapointe, wounded.
Aug. Rendler, killed.
F. Calsing, wounded.
D. Readie, wounded.
Rich. Jollis, wounded.
John Miller, wounded.
Wm. Stewart, wounded.
John Burns, severely.
F. J. Flint, severely.
G. S. Stewlett, severely.
Jno. McIntire, severely.
Peter Ryan, slight.
Jas. Sheridan, slight.
F. W. Shiller, slight.
Peter Innes, severely.
Jas. E. Wish, severely.
Frank Lackey, severely.
German Walton, slight.
W. F. Norcross, severely.
Capt. B. Stone, jr., slight.
Corp. E. F. Gleason, slight.
Thomas Taylor, severely.
Richard Howard, severely.
Jas. Garner, severely.
Jas. Buchan, severely.
Richard Plunket, slightly.
G. Huguet, severely.
Capt. G. F. Simpson, do.
A. M. Bisbee, severely.
Thos. J. Brown, severely.
Samuel Mars, severely.
H. J. Stevens, slightly.
Corp. H. A. Westcott, do.
John H. Chamberlain, severely.

The following is a list of officers killed and wounded in other regiments:

FIFTH MICHIGAN.

Wounded.

Col. Henry D. Terry, slightly wounded.
Lieut. Col. Sam'l E. Beach, severely wounded.

FIFTH NEW-JERSEY.

Col. Starr, slightly wounded.
Adjutant V. M. Healey, shot in the arm.
Lieut. C. A. Angel, severely wounded.
Lieut. D. R. Saier, killed.
Lieut. E. A. Acton, severely wounded.
Capt. E. C. Hopper, slightly wounded.

SEVENTH NEW-JERSEY.

Lieut. Col. E. A. Carman, wounded.
Lieut. Thomas C. Thompson, wounded.
Lieut. J. Henry Johnson, killed.
Capt. L. D. Sulis, wounded.
Lieut. Daniel R. Burrell, wounded.
Henry A. Carson, wounded.
James M. Brown, wounded.

EIGHTH NEW JERSEY.

Col. A. J. Johnson, severely wounded.
Maj. Peter M. Ryerson, killed.
Lieut. T. B. Line, wounded.
Lieut. Wm. Tackey, wounded.
Lieut. A. F. Fuller, killed.
Capt. D. Blaunett, wounded.
Capt. J. C. Reed, wounded.

NINTH NEW-JERSEY.

Lieut. Col. J. P. Van Leer, killed.
Adj't. Aaron Wilkes, killed.
Capt. Jas. H. Hughes, wounded.
Capt. Geo. E. Wilson, missing.
Capt. Richard H. Lee, missing.

OUR WOUNDED AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 10.

The hospitals here, to-day, present a sad sight, and one that brings home to the heart a painful realization of the horrors of war. By this hour most of the wounded brought up by the *Commodore* have found comfortable quarters at the Adams Hotel Hospital, and at the National Hospital, and many private houses in the vicinity, fitted up by the Government, are also occupied.

At the National Hospital are many of SICKLES' Brigade, also many from Massachusetts and New-Jersey, but no Pennsylvanians—they left Yorktown yesterday in the steamer *Welden*, for Philadelphia. The passage through the streets on stretchers and in carriages excited deep sympathy; as they passed Hanover Market the people almost with one accord commenced purchasing oranges and other refreshments and offering them to such as were able to accept them.

The friends of these poor wounded fellows may rest assured that they will receive the best possible care. At the National there were 357 cases received up to 9 o'clock to-night; the confusion is such that it is impossible yet to ascertain who are here. About 50 wounded rebels were also brought up in the same boat; they are most forlorn objects, in rags and tatters and filth. They were provided with comfortable quarters in the new jail. Many of our citizens are sending contributions in the way of delicacies to relieve the sufferings of the wounded.

NEW-JERSEY TROOPS IN THE FIGHT.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 10.

We had a very interesting interview, yesterday afternoon, with Assistant Adjutant-Gen. FREESE, who acted as volunteer Aid-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. FRANK PATTERSON during the battle of Williamsburgh, Va., on Monday last.

Gen. FREESE gives us some very valuable information in regard to the gallant part which the New-Jersey troops took in the action.

Gen. FRANK PATTERSON was assigned to the command of the Second New-Jersey Brigade, in Gen. HOOKER's Division, and was ordered to advance from Yorktown, which he did, starting at 2 o'clock P. M., Sunday, May 4. The brigade marched until 11 o'clock that night, over and through the most horrible roads—corduroy roads, with the timber buried in the mud, or half afloat in the marshy water—and then lay down in the swamp about one mile beyond the Old Brick Church.

At 2 o'clock in the morning it commenced raining heavily, and at 5 the *reveille* was sounded, and the army put in motion in the following order: First, a squadron of Gen. EMORY's cavalry; next, two companies of the Fifth New-Jersey; then a section of Capt. BRAMHALL's artillery, followed by the balance of the Fifth New-Jersey and the remainder of the cavalry, together with two brigades of HOOKER's Division bringing up the rear. Gen. SMITH was supposed to have passed our advance during the night, and in the morning, as we neared the rebel works, the troops seen in their front were believed to be our own.

But our men were speedily informed otherwise by a fierce discharge of shot and shell full into our ranks, as we moved along the Williamsburgh road. The Brigade was immediately deployed to the right and left, back of the timber which the rebels had felled in every direction—the Fifth New-Jersey and the artillery to the right, and the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth New-Jersey to the left.

These latter regiments marched three-quarters of a mile, and formed in line of battle, to meet the enemy, who were trying to turn our left flank. This was about 10 A. M., the rain falling in torrents, and the men being half-leg deep in the mire and water. Skirmishers were thrown forward, but they were driven quickly back by the rapid fire of the enemy, who proved to be not more than three hundred yards distant, with his line formed along a ditch of some three feet in depth.

Whooping and howling like demons incarnate, they rushed after our skirmishers *en masse*. The dense undergrowth prevented our troops from seeing them fairly until they had approached within pistol-shot of our lines. Then volley after volley was poured into their ranks with terrible effect, while our own ranks suffered heavily. From 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., the fight continued unabated. Now they would force the gallant Jersey boys back, and as surely would their valor hurl the rebels, bleeding and shattered, back to their ditch and bushes.

There was no opportunity here for the bayonet, the ground being covered with thick interlacing bushes and fallen trees. Near 1 o'clock the rebels rushed forward in overwhelming force, discharging a terrific volley upon our whole line. Col. VANLEER, of the Sixth New-Jersey, and his Adjutant, WILKES, were killed, and a number of other officers were either killed or wounded. When Gen. FREESE left on Tuesday, it was estimated that quite one-third of this regiment, present in the action, were killed or wounded. Lieut.-Col. CARMAN, of the Seventh, was struck by a ball in the wrist, which shattered his arm and came out at the elbow. One company in this regiment went into battle with but 40 men; of these 8 were killed and 17 wounded.

The fight now changed more to the left, the enemy still attempting to outflank us. Pushing up to within fifty yards they delivered a very destructive fire, which killed and wounded a great many of our men. Gen. FRANK PATTERSON's horse was shot under him, but mounting another, he rode up and down the front, cheering his men and heedless of the leaden tempest that flew around him. Gen. FREESE speaks in the highest terms of his lofty and heroic bearing all through the trying fight.

Gen. FREESE was slightly wounded, and had his horse shot under him; in the fall he suffered a severe injury, that has disabled him almost entirely. He managed, however, to get word to Gen. HOOKER concerning their condition, which at this moment was very critical.

The one hundred rounds of ammunition were expended, and our men were doggedly striving to beat back their foe, who had driven them almost to the road. The drenching rain had rusted the muskets to a large extent, and men were seen punching the cartridges down by driving their ramrods against the trees. The men were exhausted, having had nothing to eat, save a cracker or two which they carried in their pockets, from Sunday, at 2 P. M., up to this time, nor did they have food until after nightfall on Monday. They had made a long march, and then could find but little comfort when they halted for rest in the swamp.

Yet these brave fellows heroically contested the field with an enemy superior in numbers, and held them in check until about 1 o'clock, when the Excelsior Brigade was brought into action, and relieved the wearied and battle-begrimmed New-Jerseyans. Their regiments were not much more than half full when the fight began, many of the men being in the hospitals, or left exhausted by the wayside, utterly unable to move.

Maj. RYERSON, of the Eighth, took command when Col. JOHNSON was wounded, but fell quickly after, pierced by three balls. His body was found next morning, stripped of everything, his head crushed with the butt of a musket after death.

Capt. BROWN was shot through the cheeks. Lieut. C. K. HALL, son of the Rev. Dr. HALL, of Trenton, had a bullet through his coat collar, making a narrow escape. Lieut. LELAR was killed. Lieut. ANGEL wounded severely. Lieut. DOUGHERTY wounded severely. The Second Lieutenant of Capt. HOPPER's Company was shot through the breast, and cannot live. Col. STARR, of the Fifth New-Jersey, was slightly wounded.

Details were made on Tuesday to bury the dead, and in the ditch and upon its banks, where the rebels made their stand, their dead was piled up in places three deep. Many of the Jersey boys thought they had found that "last ditch" which is the burden of Southern orators and heart-firers. It was believed that the rebels had lost six or seven hundred killed, and three times that number wounded. During Monday, they played the old game of "friends," white flags, and the Stars and Stripes upon our troops, and succeeded in deceiving them several times.

Once a large body of them called out "Don't shoot, we're your friends; we're New-Hampshire boys!" and when, under this lie, they were permitted to approach us, they suddenly leveled their pieces and threw a murderous fire into our ranks.

It was estimated that the loss of the Jersey Brigade would amount to nearly one-third of the number actually engaged, although official information may reduce it. The officers and men without exception behaved admirably, under the hottest fire.

Many of our men were found dead with bayonet and bowie-knife thrusts, who had only been wounded by bullets in the legs or arms, showing that they inhumanly murdered our living but helpless men.

On Tuesday, our men found that our dead had been stripped pretty generally of everything, but especially of shoes; which substantiates the assertion that JEFF. DAVIS permits his army to run about barefooted. Perhaps he thinks they can run faster and further without these usually needful appendages.

THE EVACUATION OF NORFOLK.

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes, under date of May 8:

A Council of War was held in Norfolk last Friday; Secretary of War G. W. RANDOLPH, and MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy, Gen. HUGER, Brig.-Gen. BLANCHARD, and the Colonels of the different regiments stationed at Norfolk and Portsmouth, were in attendance. The result was the determination to evacuate Norfolk. The evacuation immediately commenced. The body of the rebel troops were sent to support MAGRUDER and JOHNSTON. The guns and machinery of the Navy-yard are being shipped to Raleigh and Charlotte, N. C. Commissary stores are mostly shipped to Petersburgh and Richmond. The heavy guns are being dismounted at all the batteries, and a few rounds only of ammunition for each gun are left. Commodore LEE says "there shall not be a brick left standing" in the Navy-yard, hospital, &c.

Many families are removing their effects, but the majority will remain. Great excitement exists at the anticipated arrival of the Union forces. BURNSIDE is said to be moving up the Roanoke and Ohowan Rivers, to cut off the rebel retreat from Norfolk. It is currently reported in Norfolk that McDOWELL has 80,000 men opposite Fredericksburgh. ROSECRANS, they think, has superseded BANKS, and has a force of 30,000 men operating against Stonewall Jackson. The majority of citizens in Norfolk and Portsmouth are Union, and the leading Secessionists propose to remain and take the oath of allegiance. TATNALL is still in command of the *Merrimac*. BUCHANAN is not dead, neither has his leg been amputated. He is at Norfolk, but very feeble.

Provisions are scarce—Tea selling at $2 per pound; Coffee, 90 cents; Sugar, 35 cents; Butter, $1 50. Night before last the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* went up the James River with two rebel gunboats in tow, taking them up to Richmond to have them plated. Another gunboat also accompanied them. Capt. BYERS says that the rebels were to mount his boat with a gun this morning, and add her to the Confederate fleet. He therefore concluded to leave.

The Sixteenth Virginia Regiment is at Sewall's Point, and there are 5,000 troops in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

McCLELLAN is reported within fifteen miles of Richmond, and the people do not credit the evacuation of Yorktown. It is reported that BUELL and HALLECK have been cut to pieces at Pittsburg Landing.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A Brigade of Rebels Six Miles Below Fredericksburgh—The City Occupied by Our Forces—The Flag of the British Consulate Flying, &c.

FALMOUTH, Wednesday, May 7.

A brigade of rebels is encamped on the opposite side of the river, about six miles below Fredericksburgh. Contrabands who came in to-day say it is Gen. FIELDS'. There are three camps, and they can be distinctly seen from this side the river, being not more than a mile distant from the banks. The head-quarters are on the edge of a road, and Orderlies can be seen riding to and from them with messages. To-day one of the rebel regiments moved its camp about a mile nearer Fredericksburgh. What the rebels mean by remaining in this proximity, only JEFF. DAVIS can determine.

The Union flag floats in Fredericksburgh, and to-day the flag of the British Consulate was hoisted. Gen. PATRICK is acting as Provost-Marshal in Fredericksburgh.

Yesterday I made a reconnoissance over the hills on my own account, and was within forty rods of six rebel pickets, not more than two miles distant from Fredericksburgh. Under a mutual misapprehension as to each other's character, no shots were exchanged, and consequently no one was hurt on either side. Subsequently, on learning the character of the gentlemen, I shelled them from their position with a carbine, but at too great distance to kill or wound seriously.

The stories relative to a considerable rebel force at Guiness Station, previously telegraphed, is confirmed by every fresh arrival of deserters and contrabands.

The health of the troops in this vicinity continues good, and the men are greatly elated by the news from Yorktown, though rather regretting that it lessens their chances of active service. They profess themselves wearied of bridge and railroad building, and anxious to be led to the work they left their homes to accomplish.

G. H. W.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Oriental—How the Nashville Ran the Blockade at Wilmington, &c.

The United States steam transport *Oriental*, Capt. TUZO, from Port Royal 6th inst., arrived at this port Friday night. Nothing of importance had taken place at Port Royal since last advices. Steamers leave Hilton Head daily for Beaufort, Otter Island, Edisto, Daufuskie, Pulaski and Tybee.

The rebel steamer *Nashville*, *alias James L. Wragg*, succeeded in running the blockade at Wilmington, N. C., a few days ago. The sailing sloop-of-war *Jamestown* was blockading the port at the time. It being calm, the *Nashville* had no difficulty in passing her, but in crossing the bar she ran aground. The Captain of the *Jamestown* immediately dispatched a boat to a steamer some fifty miles off, but before the steamer reached the ground the rebels, by the aid of small steamers, had succeeded in lightening the *Nashville* and getting into port.

The following vessels were at Port Royal: Steamers *Cahawba*, (for New-York 10th inst.,) *Delaware*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Honduras*, *Matano*, and *Flora*; ship *Wm. Cummings*, bark *Eagle*, brig *Albert Adams*, schooners *Reinhardt*, *New-Zealand*, *Blackbird*, *Burroughs C*, *Western Star*.

The following are the passengers by the *Oriental*: Mr. Barnes, Mr. Barker, Mr. Cobb, Miss Alice Thompson, Lieut. E. H. Hotchkiss, Mr. Pendleton, Capt. Bailey, Mr. Morrow, Lieut. A. H. Libby, J. A. May, Mr. Bullock, James Russell, Mr. Kensell, D. Benedict, Cyrus Samhorn, J. Franz, Mr. Hoyt, Lieut. Rice, Rev. Mr. Rich, Mr. Phife, Mr. Conolly, S. S. Crane, Capt. J. Rogers, George Green, H. Fulton, Julius Hess, Mr. Murray, and 46 in the steerage.

LAUNCHING OF THE "NEW IRONSIDES."

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 10.

The new iron-clad steamer *Ironsides* was launched this morning at Kensington, in the presence of an immense crowd. The christening was performed by the veteran Commodore STEWART, of the *Old Ironsides*, at whose suggestion the name of *New Ironsides* was given her.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Beauregard's Army Said to be Retreating Southward.

HIS SOLDIERS ON HALF RATIONS.

The Line of the Mississippi About to be Deserted by the Rebels.

The Cotton, Sugar and Molasses at Memphis Destroyed.

Probable Evacuation of Fort Wright.

Nearly all the Land Forces Withdrawn.

Discovery of a Secession Plot in Paducah, Ky.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 9.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, from Cairo, to-day, says:

"Arrivals to-day from Pittsburgh state that the rebels were attacked by Gen. GRANT on Wednesday, a few miles west of Corinth. *Their line was constantly falling back, though in perfect order.* The result of this engagement appears in the rapid movement of the rebels by their right flank to the Southeast, thus *surrendering the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad*, and taking up a position in force on the Mobile and Ohio Road, south of Corinth.

This movement, together with the reports of deserters, indicate that the whole rebel force will be withdrawn as rapidly as possible to Columbus, ninety-five miles south of Corinth. At this point the rebels have extensive works for the manufacture of arms and ordnance.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 10.

A refugee from Memphis reports that a large number of troops had arrived at Memphis from Arkansas and Texas, and were immediately sent to Corinth. *The Provost-Marshal commenced burning the cotton early last week. Most of the sugar and molasses was thrown into the river.* The rebel government seized a large amount of property and sent it to Columbus, Miss., and promised to pay for it *three months after the treaty of peace with the United States.*

JEFF THOMPSON was scouring the country around Memphis with his gang, enforcing the conscription act.

Deserters from BEAUREGARD's army report that *the troops are on half rations, and that their provisions will not last forty days.*

All the infantry which had been stationed at Fort Wright had been sent to Corinth.

A number of citizens of Memphis had been imprisoned for expressing doubts as to the success of the rebellion. Most of the citizens remained, but a number of the rebel sympathizers were leaving for the interior, in anticipation of the arrival of the National fleet.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 10.

Commodore FOOTE arrived here to-day, *en route* to Cleveland, leaving Capt. DAVIS in charge of the fleet.

The destruction of property at Memphis is corroborated by the Federal prisoners exchanged yesterday. We also learn from them that Gen. VILLIPIGUE had expressed himself as thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which his command had been taken away piece-meal.

It is the general opinion among distinguished officers that Fort Wright *will be evacuated within a week.*

A SURPRISE BY REBEL CAVALRY.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 10.

The steamer *Roe*, from Pittsburgh Landing yesterday afternoon, has arrived, and reports that 100 of our cavalry, while reconnoitering from the left wing on Thursday night, were surprised by a superior force of rebels and captured.

FORT WRIGHT PROBABLY EVACUATED.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 10.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Cairo, says:

"A report reached here last night that a Lieutenant from the gunboat *Benton* yesterday approached the works at Fort Wright, and could see no signs of life there. He used a glass, as he approached nearer to the works, and could see but two laborers there, and although he could look right into the works, not a soldier could be seen."

A special dispatch to the TIMES, from Fort Wright, says:

"A deserter arrived at the fleet, yesterday, who asserts positively that all the land forces have been withdrawn from the fort, save barely enough to work the guns. JEFF. THOMPSON came up yesterday, under a flag of truce, and exchanged a couple of National Surgeons, captured at Belmont, for rebel officers of equal rank. He has command both afloat and ashore.

SECESSION PLOT AT PADUCAH, KY.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 10.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune*, says:

Intelligence from Paducah states that a secession plot, on the part of the secession residents there, has been discovered, to hand the town over to the rebels. Steps have been taken to punish the conspirators. For several weeks past they nightly met, 600 in number, in a large hall in that place. But for information given by one of their number, the plot would have been consummated within another week. The military force has since been largely increased, and every precaution taken to prevent a surprise. The large 64-pounders upon the embankments and around the marine hospital are turned upon the town, to be used in case of an outbreak.

UNION FEELING IN ARKANSAS, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 10.

The following is from the correspondence of the *Democrat*:

BATESVILLE, Ark., Wednesday, May 6.

The Union feeling, which, along the route to this place, has been at a low ebb, has displayed itself in a gratifying manner since the arrival of Gen CURTIS' command here. Men from the surrounding country are daily coming in and organizing themselves on the side of the Old Government. The day we reached here thirty men came in from a distance of twenty miles to congratulate us on our arrival. Large numbers of Secessionists are coming forward and taking the oath of allegiance, stating that the Southern Confederacy is dead. Many of the townships are loyal to the core, and it has only been in the larger villages, where the noisy politicians have kept the thing alive, that the country people have been overawed.

Arkansas lies prostrate at the feet of the Government. There are no rebel troops in the State except COLEMAN's Jay-hawkers and some Texas Regiments said to be at Little Rock.

All the steamers on the Arkansas and White Rivers have been taken away by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands.

Twenty-eight slaves, belonging to Judge MARTIN, have been confiscated and emancipated, and allowed to go where they pleased.

FROM PITTMAN'S FERRY, ARK.

PITTMAN'S FERRY, Ark., Thursday, May .

Two gentlemen, who have been in the South since the commencement of the blockade, arrived here to-day. They left Memphis two weeks since, coming to Jacksonport on the steamer *Sam Hale*, which arrived there last Tuesday, but her officers learning that our troops were marching on that town, she immediately started down the river. Our troops reached there the following evening. Provisions, clothing and all kinds of merchandise are very scarce throughout the South. Tennessee money is at a premium of twenty per cent., and gold 100 per cent.

Drafting for the army is going on, regardless of position, and many Union men are flying to the mountains and swamps. Fort Pillow is the only defence on the Mississippi that is considered secure on the water side.

Gen. PRICE's army has gone to Fort Pillow and Corinth. The force at Corinth is supposed to be 110,000. Fifteen boats are now at Little Rock, taking on board 12,000 Arkansas troops for Corinth. The rivers have been very high, and Napoleon is now flooded.

CAPTURE OF ISLAND TEN.

GEN. POPE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 9.

The *Commercial* publishes Gen. POPE's official report of the capture of Island No. 10. Gen. POPE says it is almost impossible to give a correct list of the immense quantity of artillery, ammunition and supplies of every description which fell into our hands. Three Generals, two hundred and seventy-three field and company officers, six thousand seven hundred privates, one hundred and twenty-three pieces of heavy artillery, thirty field guns, all of the best character, and of latest patterns; seven thousand stand of small arms and several wharf-boats of provisions, immense quantities of ammunition of all kinds, many hundred horses and mules, with wagons, harness, &c., are among the spoils. Very few, if any, of the enemy escaped, and only by wading and swimming through swamps. The conduct of our troops was splendid throughout, as the results of this operation, and its whole progress, very plainly exhibits. We have crossed the river banks, which were lined with batteries, and defended by seven thousand men; we have pursued and captured the whole force of the enemy and all his supplies and materials of war, and have again recrossed and occupied his camp at New-Madrid without losing a man or meeting with an accident. Such results bespeak efficiency, good conduct, high discipline and soldierly deportment of the best character. Patience, willing to labor, endurance of hardship and privation for long periods, prompt obedience to orders and discipline, bravery and spirit, are the qualities which these operations have developed in the forces under my command, and which assure for them a brilliant successful career in arms. It is difficult to express the feeling which such conduct has occasioned me, fortunate enough to be the commander of such troops. There are few material obstacles within range of warfare which a man of courage and spirit would hesitate to encounter with such a force.

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

MONTEREY, Tenn., Friday, May 9.

Refugees from Memphis, May 4th, who have arrived here, report the citizens in a great panic. The troops are gradually evacuating Fort Pillow, and coming to Corinth. BEAUREGARD is scraping everything for the impending battle. The conscript law takes effect on the 15th of May. The *Appeal* says that every man must fight or cut bait. The Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 24th, chronicles the arrival on the 23d of a long train of box cars filled with tories, and their departure on the 24th for Madison, where they will be imprisoned in the old factory building at or near that place. A Brownsville letter says that a pronunciamiento from Vidaurri had been received, imposing a duty of 1½ cents on every pound of Cotton shipped in New-Mexico, and a duty of 25 per cent, on all goods from Mexico into Texas.

MOVEMENTS OF REBEL CAVALRY.

CAIRO, Friday, May 9.

The enemy have 1,000 cavalry at Dresden, Tenn., and 500 at Gardner Station; and last night it was reported that a company of rebel cavalry occupied Union City.

MORGAN'S CAVALRY COMING NORTH.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 9.

One hundred and eighty of MORGAN's Cavalry have arrived at Nashville, *en route* for the North.

The Wounded Soldiers.

DONATIONS SOLICITED FOR THE LADIES' HOME ON FIFTY-FIRST STREET.

"It is worth fighting ten battles to get in such a home," said one of the suffering young soldiers yesterday to the lady in attendance.

The Ladies' Home for sick and wounded soldiers, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, is receiving almost daily these suffering defenders of our country.

The Board of Directors feel that they must appeal to the generous sympathy of the public, to supply their needs of flannel shirts, Canton flannel drawers, sick gowns, muslin shirts, socks, slippers, &c., &c.

Donations of money, groceries, provisions, liquors, fruits, and such delicacies as are suited to the sick, are particularly acceptable.

The needs of the Institution at present are very urgent.

All articles may be sent to the offices of the American Express Company, corner of Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, who have generously offered to forward, free of charge, all goods intended for the Home.

Arrival of the Gunboat Cayuga.

The United Sates gunboat *Cayuga*, N. B. HARRISON, Lieutenant-Commanding, from New-Orleans, April 29, and Southwest Pass the 1st inst., via Fortress Monroe, 36 hours, arrived yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:

N. B. HARISON, Lieutenant-Commanding.
Lieut. G. H. Perkins.
Acting Masters, Thomas H. Morton, E. D. Percy.
Assistant Surgeon, E. S. Bogert.
Paymaster, J. N. Whiffen.
Chief Engineer, George W. Rogers.
Third Assistant Engineers, Ralph Ashton, J. W. Sydney, J. C. Chaffer.
Master's Mates, Thomas B. McGee, James Gillen and Robert C. Bostwick.
Captain's Clerk, Charles M. Burns.
Surgeon's Steward, Wm. P. Bortican.
Paymaster, Samuel B. Massa.

Arrival of Another Prize.

The prize-schooner *Flash* arrived here yesterday. She was captured off Price's Inlet, about fourteen miles to the northward of Charleston, while attempting to run the blockade, by the United States bark *Restless*, Lieut. CONROY, Commander. She stood in toward the land about 11 A. M., when the bark covered her, and fired a Parrot shell through her mainsail. At daylight she was about three miles off, and when her crew found it was useless to try and escape, they ran her ashore, set fire to her, and abandoned her. The boats of the bark were immediately sent to her, got her afloat, and put out the fire. She was under English colors, and had cleared from Nassau for New-York. Her cargo consists of salt, kerosene oil, paper and box soap.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS.—Rev. H. J. MORTON, Rector of St. James' Church, Philadelphia, has been invited to deliver a sermon for the benefit of that noble charity, the "House of Mercy, New-York, and Home for Friendless Girls," under charge of Mrs. SARAH A. RICHMOND. Rev. Dr. TYNG has placed his pulpit at the disposal of the Committee for this occasion, on the evening of the 11th of May, at 8 o'clock, in St. George's Church, Second-avenue, corner of Sixteenth-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 42 | Sun sets.... 7 05 | Moon sets.... 2 [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 4 50 | Gov. Island. 5 42 | Hell Gate.... 7 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 10.

Cleared.

Ship Enoch Train, Nickerson, San Francisco, Hallet & Carman.

Bark Sea Eagle, Howes, Philadelphia, Wilson & Conman.

Brigs S. P. Allen, Baker, Bordeaux, W. Salem & Co.; Wm. Acker, (Br.,) Nickerson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Martha Jane, (Br.,) Corbett, St. Johns, N. F., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Emerald, (Br.,) McGuire, Cork, C. C. Duncan & Co.; D. Morris, Howes, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Georgiana, (Br.,) Hayes, St. Domingo, C. F. & H. G. Schmidt; Ellicott, Duncan, Vera Cruz, Metcalf & Duncan; P. Armstrong, Linnell, St. Thomas, R. P. Eldridge; Quickstep, (Br.,) Johnson, Wolfville, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Leocadia, Small, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Hattie Lou, Mumford, Berlin, Md., master.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Cayuga, N. B. Harrison, Lieutenant-Commanding, New-Orleans April 29, and S. W. Pass 1st inst., via Fortress Monroe 36 hours.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Trader, Eaton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Calahan, Edwards, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Cutwater, from San Francisco. Capt. Potter and the second mate were washed overboard off Cape Horn.

Bark Texana, Brand, Port Royal 6 ds., with 1,083 bales cotton to Hiram Barney—vessel to J. A. McGaw.

Bark Jasper, Bennett, Bordeaux March 30, with mdse. to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Brig Wm. Moore, (Dan.,) Kline, St. Croix April 23, with molasses to T. Hanford.

Brig Guayana, (Brem.,) Ocken, Bolivar City, April 8, with hides, &c., to E. Pavenstadt & Co.

Brig Caterina, (Ital.,) Inserillo, Palermo 60 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Hannah, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Loud, Savana-la-Mar April 23, with logwood to Henry De Cordova—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. No date, 7 miles W. of Cape Antonio, spoke brig Ella, of Londonderry, from Manzanillo, Cuba, for New-York. April 28, lat. 23 15, lon. 83 17, was boarded by U. S. brig-of-war Bainbridge. They reported having lost a prize two days previously by the dull sailing of the Bainbridge, and stated they supposed her to be a vessel having run the blockade. They then left, and attempted to board a brig to leeward, but as the brig did not wish to be boarded, she ran away from her. The brig Laura Benton, of East Machias, sld. April 20, for Cienfuegos—all well. Left no Am. vessels.

Prize Schr. Flash, in charge of Acting-Master Charles Smith. Had very heavy weather off Hatteras; lost foresail and mainsail. Took a pilot from boat Mary & Catharine, No. 6, which kindly supplied us with provisions.

Schr. John Stroup, (of Philadelphia,) Lake, Sagua April 28, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with bark Charles Heddle, for Baltimore.

Schr. Medora, Bodfish, Fort Jackson, Miss., April 28, Pass-a-l'Outre 22d, Mobile 24, Fort Pickens 24th, and Key West 30th, with the U. S. mails to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. E. C. Johnson, Lockwood, Hatteras Inlet 3 ds., with the cargo of the prize schr. Actor, consisting of machinery and boilers for a saw-mill.

Schr. Gen. J. Cropper, Wilton, Chincoteague 3 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Viola, Haskell, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast, to Moore & Henry.

Schr. Three Sisters, Gray, Berlin, Md., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Prince Alfred, (Br., of Nassau, N. P.,) Wells, Nassau, N. P., 8 ds., with mdse. to Montell & Barlow.

Schr. John F. Doughty, Leeds, Smith's Island, Va., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Copia, West, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Castle & Hopkins.

Schr. Geo. Hoffman, Jones, Philadelphia, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. Eben Herbert, Clark, Eastport 10 ds., with ship knees to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Ellen Redman, Bowman, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Howard, Baker, Elizabethport, iron for Boston.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Gilkey, Bangor 9 ds., lumber.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlin, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., mdse.

Schr. Augustus, Terry, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Glide, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. U. D., Blaisdell, Fall River 2 ds.

Schr. Amelia, Brown, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Pearl, Cobleigh, Saco 7 ds., with spars.

Schr. Chase, Mills, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Enterprise, Lester, Chincoteague 3 ds., oysters.

Sloop Jane Maria, Ward, Norwich, with mdse.

SAILED—Steamship Bremen, (Brem.,) for Bremen; City of Washington, (Br.,) for Liverpool. Fm. steam gunboat Labrador.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 10.—Arr. bark Gen. Lamar, Port-au-Prince; brigs Nelvas, Cardenas; Geo. Amos, Matanzas; Levand and Harriet, Cuba; schooner Thomas Woodward, Genoa.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Empire State is now on the Great Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered. The ship Constitution is also on the Great Balance Dock for the same repairs.

The prize steamship Isabel was yesterday morning towed from the Brooklyn Navy-yard to the Union Stores Dock, Brooklyn, where she is now discharging her cargo.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, April 26, brig L. P. Snow, for Boston, May 1, ldg.

At Sagua, April 19, bark F. Lenning, from Key West, just arr.; schr. B. Watson, from New-York, ldg.

At Nassau, N. P., May 2, brig Meteor, for Boston in 2 ds. The rebel steamer Kate, from Charleston, arrived on the 29th of April.

At Bolivar City, April 8, brig Wm. Wilson, hence, in quarantine, having two cases of small-pox on board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
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